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S.S. MALOJA'S CHIEF OFFICER BELIEVES LINER TORPEDOED

Rapid Sinking Was Caused By Jamming of Watertight Compartments

PRAISE FOR CREW

Everything Possible Done To Save Life, General McLeod's Tribute

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Feb. 29.—At the inquest on 55 victims of the Maloja, today, at Dover, the Coroner said that only fourteen of the bodies had been identified.

The Chief Officer said that he was of opinion that the liner was torpedoed.

The inquest has been adjourned to Thursday.

The Dover correspondent of the Daily Telegraph states that one of the reasons for the rapid sinking of the Maloja was the jamming of the doors of the watertight compartments, as a result of the damage caused by the explosion, which threw up a column of water 150 feet high.

Further narratives of survivors from the Maloja appear in today's papers. The explosion which sunk the liner blew a girl child into the air and she was not seen again. A man had his head blown off.

An extraordinary case of rescue was that of a baby which was found floating on its back, well wrapped up. Its mother was picked up unconscious.

Brigadier-General McLeod, in a graphic story of his efforts to save his wife, said that both rushed and got life-belts. He assisted in launching a boat, but the Maloja listed after about five minutes, so that the life-boats on that side could not be reached.

He threw his wife into the water and jumped after and supported her for half-an-hour, till they were picked up by a trawler, the crew of which did their utmost to restore his wife to consciousness, but she was too exhausted by the shock.

Crew Did All Possible

He said that he had no complaint to make concerning the behavior of the crew. Everything possible was done to save life, but the falls of the boats seemed to jam and prevent them being launched.

Only four boats got away safely. Several were smashed. In one case a boatload of people crashed into another in the sea and a number of persons were thrown into the water, or injured.

One of the propellers was blown off, causing the engines to race. Many people were cut by falling glass from the skylights.

The rafts slipped off the decks easily and, in the circumstances, were more useful than boats.

The mails on board the Maloja consisted of only a few letters specially marked "via sea route," but there were considerable quantities of commercial papers, newspapers, samples and also parcels mails.

The King has commanded Captain Irving to come to London.

Russian Temperance Makes Finance Sound

Productive Forces Developed; Bark Sees Success For New War Loan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 1.—In the Duma, today, during the debate on the Budget, the Finance Minister, M. Bark, described the financial position of the country as sound, this being largely due to the temperance measures instituted by the Government. The financial plans of the Government were largely based on the extensive development of the productive forces of the country.

The war expenditure so far amounted to 10½ milliard Roubles and the expenditure for 1916 was estimated at a minimum of 12 milliard. The Minister foreshadowed success for the new two milliard war loan, pointing out the satisfactory increase in the savings of the people.

Suppression of the Canton Rebellion Progressing Well; Chahan's Fall Will End It

Revolutionaries Hard Pressed at Nachihsien; Tsao Kun Fighting Tenaciously; Casualties Are Heavy

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 2.—Reports from Canton say that the suppression of the rebels is proceeding satisfactorily. The rebels have shifted their activities from the East River to the North River and the Delta region, southward of Canton. It is reported that there are a thousand rebels at Chahan, which is a rebel stronghold.

Governor Lung is confident that, as soon as Chahan is captured, the whole movement will be crushed. Returning confidence among the Canton merchants is evidenced by the removal of valuable merchandise from Shameen, where it had been deposited for safety.

The city is quiet. All the streets and gates are strongly guarded by troops.

It was recently reported that a rebel force had concentrated in the neighborhood of Shishu, or Stone Lake. Governor Lung immediately despatched Brigadier-General Tien, with a small force, to disperse them.

It appears, however, that the report was spread by the men of Nantsun, who were recently worsted in a clan fight by the men of Shishu. The latter, on the approach of General Tien's troops, mistook them for Nantsun levies and attacked them, killing General Tien and several soldiers.

General Tien was a trusted officer of Governor Lung, who exacted a terrible punishment from Shishu, wiping out the village with artillery. It is also reported that three hundred lives were taken.

Chengtu, Feb. 29.—It is reported that the Yunnanese at Suifu arrested two native postal clerks, beat one and otherwise ill-treated the other.

The main Government force is strongly pressing the rebels at Nachihsien. General Tsao Kun's troops are fighting tenaciously at Chikianghsien. The casualties are rather heavy.

A body of troops returned to Chengtu, today, for the greater safety of the city.

Confirm Gen. Ma's Death

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, March 2.—The death of General Ma Chi-tseng, Commander of the Sixth Division, is confirmed, he died in Shenchi, Hunan, a few days ago. General Chou Wen-ping, Commander of a regiment of the Sixth Division, has been appointed Commander of the whole Division.

General Chang Tso-ling, Commander of the 27th Division in Mukden, will probably become Commander of the First and Second Armies.

The Peking Gazette gives publicity to a Japanese report, according to which an agreement has been concluded between Russia and Japan about military supplies to be delivered during the next three years.

The session of the Lifayuan, which will be convoked by May 1, will last four months.

The salaries of officials will be cut down by twenty per cent by next month.

Four censors will be sent to the Provinces by order of Yuan Shih-k'ai, with the task of carefully investigating the collection of taxes.

Want Gen. Feng To Remain

The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has received a despatch from the Nanking Chamber of Commerce requesting that a joint petition be sent to the government to retain General Feng Kuo-chang at Nanking. The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce considers the step as unnecessary as no confirmation as to the General's reported resignation has been received.

New Republican Daily

A new Chinese daily, Min-yi Pao, or "Citizens' Opinion," organised under the auspices of a party whose aim is to uphold the Republican government, will be issued tomorrow morning. Its office is in Ningpo Road.

People Flee From Changtehfu

According to private telegrams received here by Hunan merchants from Changsha the steamers from Changtehfu in Hunan to Changsha are densely crowded with passengers. They do not enter into the city, but go directly to Hankow. The situation at Changtehfu seems to be serious.

Northern Troops Defeated

Peking, March 1.—According to an official telegram received by the Peking Government it is stated that, on February 26 and 27, there were severe engagements between the northern and southern forces. At first, the southern forces were defeated and General Chang Ching-yao's forces pursued them, but later the Southerners ambushed and defeated the northern troops. The latter had one Brigadier-General wounded and one regiment commander and over thirty officers killed and wounded.—*Eastern News Agency.*

Chinese Press Reports

The Sinwanpao:—General Li Suan of Kiangsi has wired to the government not to allow General Feng Kuo-chang to resign.

The province of Kwangsi has sent the following requests to the government:

1. To remit immediately a sum of $300,000 to the province.
2. That the expeditionary force to Yunnan should not pass through Kwangsi.
3. To suggest the way of defence.
4. To indicate where to get arms and ammunition.

The Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs has called on the Ministers of the five Powers and explained to them the reasons for the postponement of the monarchy.

Mr. Chang Chi, Senator of the former National Assembly, is reported to have returned from the United States to Shanghai to organise the National Assembly for the Yunnan government.

The Shun Pao:—General Lu Yuanting of Kwangsi is very much disturbed by the government appointment of Wong Chi-hsiang to Kwangsi. He has required the government to explain clearly the reason of this appointment.

HONGKONG'S PRISONERS CAUSE $200,000 DEFICIT

Increased Opium and Intoxicating Liquor Duties Will Make Up Difference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, March 2.—The Governor explained to the Legislative Council that the total expenditure for the removal of prisoners of war to Australia amounted to £14,450. Their maintenance in Australia was estimated at £1,000 per month, causing a deficit of $200,000 in the expenditure of the Colony for the year 1916, to meet which and other increases, totalling $673,000, the Government had raised the prices of prepared opium. The Council passed a resolution increasing the duties on intoxicating liquors.

JAPAN SWISS LEGATION

The Japanese Legation to Switzerland will be opened on April 1.

British Have Lost 1,476 at Salonica

Japanese Military Mission Is Visiting Allied Front In The Balkans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 29.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under Secretary of State for War, said that the casualties at Salonica up to February 20 totalled 37 officers and 1,439 men killed, wounded and missing.

Paris, February 29.—Japanese officers are visiting the allied front at Salonica.

The Weather

Cloudy, misty and rather mild weather, with moderate breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 58.0 and the minimum 29.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 64.0 and 40.4.

Remarkable Picture of British Warship in Dardanelles

This remarkable photograph of the stranded British destroyer, Louis, was made in the Dardanelles as the last of the crew were leaving in a launch from another ship. The Louis grounded and the Turks shelled her from the land forts with such effect that she had to be abandoned. Not one member of the crew was lost in the transfer from the stranded vessel, although an almost constant fire was directed toward the ship.

BULGARIANS DEMAND FERDINAND ABDICATE

Sofia Meetings Call for Crown Prince's Enthronement And Withdrawal of Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 29.—A telegram from Salonica states that meetings held in Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, demanded the abdication of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, the enthronement of the Crown Prince and the withdrawal of the German troops.

Erzeroum's Stubborn Defence Testified To By Number of Corpses

Retreating Army Corps Now Reduced From 30,000 To 5,000 Men Each

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 1.—An official communique issued in Petrograd states: The stubborness of the Turkish defence of Erzeroum has been proved by the enormous number of corpses found in the fortifications. Some of the demoralised, retreating army corps now consist of only three to five thousand men (normal strength 25,000 to 30,000 men) with a few guns, the remainder having been captured or perished in the fighting or from cold.

Prisoners state that the Turkish army is very resentful of their headquarters being in the hands of the Germans. The latter were the first to flee during the assault on Erzeroum.

Peking, February 28.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated February 27, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—Lively firing is proceeding in the Riga region. Our artillery effectively bombarded the enemy's positions.

Our scouts accomplished some excellent reconnoitering at Zade, south-eastward of Friedrichstadt. They attacked the German outposts, without firing a shot and bayonetted a number of Germans. A stubborn engagement is taking place at Illukst for possession of the trenches.

The Caucasian front.—During the last few days, our troops have been vigorously pursuing the Turks, though a violent snowstorm is raging and they have to march breast-deep in snow.

In Persia, our troops, having ejected the enemy from a series of positions, occupied the town of Kermanshah.

Germany In Protest To Portugal About Seizure of Vessels

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, Feb. 29.—A message from Berlin states that Germany has strongly protested to Portugal against the seizure of the German vessels lying in the Tagus.

French Lose Auxiliary Cruiser, Torpedoed in Central Mediterranean

Provence II, when Transporting Troops, Goes Down with 1,800 On Board; 870 Saved

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 29.—It is officially announced that the auxiliary cruiser Provence II., while transporting troops to Salonica, was torpedoed in the Central Mediterranean, on the 26th, 1,800 persons were on board, of whom 870 men were saved.

A French naval communique states that 489 men from the Provence have now been landed at Mils (?) and that 85 more are expected there shortly.

Another message says that 296 men have been landed at Malta and 400 at Mils (?) by British and French patrol vessels, which were summoned by wireless. No periscope was sighted, but the track of the torpedo which sank the vessel was seen.

The weather was clear, with a slight sea running at the time. The Provence sank in 14 minutes.

The crew behaved most heroically and remained at their guns till the last moment. The search for survivors continues.

REAR-ADMIRAL DE CHAIR ADVISING ON BLOCKADE

His Practical Experience Is Of Great Assistance To London Foreign Office

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 29.—In the House of Commons, today, the Premier, Mr. Asquith, announced that Rear-Admiral de Chair is advising the Foreign Office on questions arising from the blockade, in which his practical experience has proved of great assistance.

Lord French Starts Career in Politics

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 29.—Field Marshal Viscount French of Ypres took his seat in the House of Lords, today.

Maharajah of Jaipur Gives Maxim Battery

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 29.— At Buckingham Palace, today, the King inspected a battery of 12 machine-guns presented by the Maharajah of Jaipur.

THIRD JAPAN FLEET

The Third Naval Fleet of Japan will proceed to Tsingtau via Korea and Port Arthur.

RECIPROCAL TRADING PROPOSED TO BRITAIN

Appeal for Tariffs to Restrict Trade With Enemies When War Ends

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 29.—The Associated Chambers of Commerce today passed a resolution asking the Imperial Government to consult with the Dominions regarding reciprocal trading, the regulation of trade with enemies and control of enemy businesses in the Empire. Also asking the Government to provide for preferential reciprocal trading between the various parts of the Empire, reciprocal trade between the Empire and its allies, favorable treatment for neutrals and the restriction, by tariffs, of trade with enemy countries after the war, so as to prevent dumping and to stimulate home industries.

At a luncheon of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, representative of the whole Empire, Mr. Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, affirmed that, after eighteen months of war, Britain's credit is unimpaired. "We have thrown our immense financial power into the common stock of the allies and we will use it to the full. Our expenditure is higher than that of any other belligerent."

The Associated Chambers of Commerce have drawn up a motion regarding the appointment of a Minister of Commerce.

NEW BRITISH M. Ps.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 29.—The following have been returned to Parliament unopposed: Sir Owen Phillips, as Unionist member for Chester and Captain William Edge, as Liberal member for Bolton; in succession to Mr. Thomas Taylor, who has resigned, owing to ill-health.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
- Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk Mar. 3
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Mar. 4
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Mar. 7

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M.** Mar. 4
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 11
- Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Mar. 17
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Mar. 20
- Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Mar. 24

For Europe, via Suez:—
- Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique Mar. 4
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Mar. 4
- Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin Mar. 5
- Per M.M. s.s. Amazone....Mar 15

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left San Francisco on February 18, is due at Yokohama on March 4 and here on or about March 12, per s.s. Manila Maru.

The London mail of January 27 is due to arrive here this morning. Left Hongkong on February 29, per P. and O. s.s. Novara.

**To connect with s.s. Nippon Maru at Yokohama, Japan.

ORGY OF BUTCHERY IS FRENCH ACCOUNT OF VERDUN BATTLE

After Germans Charge, Exit Is Stopped by Barrier Of the Slain

1,100 MASSED GUNS

Line of Defence Is Withdrawn Three Miles During Week

NO CONCERN FELT

Lost Ground of Less Importance Than Reduction Of Fighting Men

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 29.—The French estimate that the Germans have concentrated 1,100 guns of all calibers on the narrow Meuse heights.

The main battle-ground at Verdun is now on the heights four to five miles to the north of the town. The chief heights are Douaumont, 1,200 feet, Talou Crest, 830 feet, and Poivre Ridge, 1,000 feet.

The French line has withdrawn about three miles in the course of the week's fighting. The evenness of the retirement shows that the French Commanders have never lost command of their units, the French considering the lost ground less important than losses of men. The advances made by the Germans have been gained by sacrifices which, when known, will make Germany shiver with horror.

Scarcely a tree remains of the woods forming the battle-ground. The French held Douaumont against an unparalleled deluge of giant shells, which reduced trees, rocks and earth to powder.

Exit Closed By Dead

When the air cleared, masses of German troops were perceived advancing and a hurricane of fire burst from the French artillery, the grey uniforms of the enemy forming splendid targets against the snow. When the fire of the French artillery was at its climax, the whole valley was turned into a volcano. The exit was stopped by a barrier of slain and there was an orgy of butchery.

The French at one point laid a trap by evacuating a position covering 2½ miles. 1,800 Brandenburgers rushed up and occupied it. Then 28 French guns, which had been trained on the spot, fired incessantly for forty minutes and, when the French charged, they found only eight survivors beneath the dead Brandenburgers.

The importance the Germans attached to Douaumont is apparent from an order found on an officer, which said that the position must be carried at all costs.

During the battle, the town of Verdun has been steadily bombarded, sharing the fate of Ypres and Rheims. The population had evacuated the town before the battle began.

Situation Good, Says Briand

The French Premier, M. Briand, says that the military situation is good. The French troops are full of enthusiasm, their reserves are powerful and they are ready to receive the most vigorous shocks. Moreover, the German attacks have diminished in vigor.

Military circles are persuaded that the German offensive has not yet ended and the struggle may continue for some days.

The official communique issued this afternoon stated: North of Verdun, the bombardment continues, being more intense on the sector eastward of the Meuse. Violent local attacks made during the night were renewed several times around the village of Douaumont and resulted in hand-to-hand encounters. All the attacks were repulsed by our troops.

In Woevre, the Germans succeeded, after an intense artillery preparation, in seizing the village of Manheulles. An immediate counter-attack brought us back to the western edge of the village, which we held under our fire.

In Lorraine, the Germans pene-

trated into an advanced trench, from which they were instantly driven out.

General Slackening

The communique in the evening reported: In the region of Verdun, the bombardment continued on the northern front less intensely than during the preceding days. No infantry action was reported during the course of the day. The Germans are entrenching on the northern slopes of Poivre Ridge, the first crest of which is occupied by our advanced troops.

We violently bombarded Samogneux, where an enemy battalion has assembled. Our artillery fire at different points in Woevre stopped attacks which were in preparation.

There was great artillery activity in the Vosges. A counter-attack drove the enemy from a portion of our trenches east of Seppois which they had occupied in the morning.

Between Soissons and Rheims, our artillery bombarded important points behind the enemy's front and wrecked the German defences near Hill 193.

British Artillery Busy

London, February 29.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: Our artillery bombarded the enemy trenches about Ovillers, Authuille and Fromelles. There was considerable mutual artillery activity about Ypres.

This morning, a German Albatross machine was brought down, south of Meryille, behind our lines. Another turned completely over, burst into flames and fell behind the German lines in the vicinity of La Bassee.

In the afternoon, a German captive balloon broke loose and drifted northwards, passing over our lines east of Bethune.

Joffre Fights 'Depression'
Germans Find in An Order

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, February 29.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Among the papers found by the German troops during the last few days, the following secret army order, signed by General Joffre, was discovered: "January 31, 1916.—Instructions for the chief commanders of the army groups. The enemy have recently made several small local attacks against various positions of our front and were successful each time. This fact must finally depress our army.

"I cannot allow that the time of waiting, through which we now have to pass, shall cause inactivity. The officers of all grades, therefore, must make such arrangements that German attacks are either prevented or repulsed. This is quite possible without exposing the infantry to too heavy losses, by making immediate and full use of all artillery at disposal, employing ammunition as it seems fit.

"In this way, counter-attacks can succeed either by delivering them immediately after the enemy's attack, leaving the enemy no time for entrenching, or by making them as soon as possible, but in such cases only after a fresh and thorough artillery preparation."

"Do you consider it possible to force a nation to give up neutrality by the pressure of bayonets? Whoever believes that the Greeks might abandon their King, knows nothing about the Greeks' character." Thus declared the Greek Prime Minister, M. Skuloudis, to an interviewing correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt. M. Skuloudis further stated that, between January 1 and 10, the Entente tried to move the Greek people to rebellion against their Government, by attempting to starve the nation, but the Greeks lived on vegetables and fruits.

M. Skuloudis added that the Entente Powers then understood that, not only the Greek army, but also the majority of the Greek people endorse the Government's policy. The Entente, therefore, changed their tactics and allowed Greece the regular rations of victuals. M. Skuloudis further said that Greece hopes and desires to take the offensive against Salonica, because the occupation of Salonica by the Entente Powers weighs upon every Greek like a nightmare.

He expressed the certitude that the Bulgarians, if they enter Greece for military purposes, will not hurt the Greeks' feelings. Finally, the Premier emphatically declared: "At all events, the world will see that Greece will not give up neutrality and will not allow itself to be forced, neither by events nor by arms."

The German output of steel for January amounted to 1,224,732 tons, against 1,165,465 tons in December, or 38,989 tons per day, against 44,825 tons.

The fourth German war loan has been issued. Like the preceding loans, the amount to be subscribed is not limited. The new loan is divided into treasury bonds at 4½%, issued at 95 and the Imperial loan at 5%, issued at 98.50. The loan is not redeemable before October 1, 1924. The real interest amounts to 5.24%. The first instalment will be due on April 18 and the fourth and last instalment on July 20, 1916.

The legal issue implied in the question of submarine warfare against armed merchantmen is, according to German opinion, to be considered in the light of the following facts: The arming of merchantmen was introduced into international law during the time when the high seas were infested with privateers and when, during war-time, ships were furnished with letters of marque, in order that they could attack merchantmen of the enemy. (Here a large part of the telegram is missing. Editor).

President Thomas Jefferson thus expressly stated that the admission of armed merchantmen as non-American peaceful trading-ships was based on the fact that they were obliged to defend themselves against privateers. Privateering has been stamped out on the high seas for a long time and Great Britain played a prominent part in cleaning-out the sea trade from robbers.

In the year 1856, the Paris Declaration further abolished the institution of letters of marque, this abolishing every remaining reason given for the arming of peaceful trading-ships. Under the present circumstances, the reasons for which, formerly, armed merchantmen were to be admitted in the same way as peaceful trading ships, do not exist any more.

It is a recognized principle of international law that, if the reasons for a law are abolished, the law itself is abolished. In the present case, this means that the non-admission of armed merchantmen does not imply a change of international law by the one-sided declaration of one or some few of the parties concerned, but simply the regular application of recognized principles of international law.

There are reports from Innsbruck that another snowslide accident has occurred at the Stilfser Joch. Thirteen persons are reported as killed; details are still lacking.

News Brevities

Mr. S.H. Somerton, a director of the Japan Gazette, Ltd., of Yokohama, is visiting Shanghai in the interests of his company's monthly journal, "Commercial Japan." This new periodical, which is a review of trade, industries and economics, although established only a few months ago, has made a good start. The publishers plan to make "Commercial Japan" a bridge between Japan and all the actively commercial countries of the world. Mr. Somerton, after completing his business arrangements in Shanghai, intends to visit the principal cities of the East, his trip extending to India.

* * *

A memorial service in honor of the late journalist Mr. Huang Yuan-yung, whose assassination in America was reported some time ago, was held in the Kiangsi Guild Hall in Peking on the 26th ult. Many high officials of the Government including the Ministers of Education and of Justice and Messrs. Hsu Shih-chang and Liang Shih-yi presented eulogies and wall-scrolls. The members of the Japanese Club and a number of Japanese journalists also attended the service.

* * *

A big pile of timber in the open country opposite the Gordon Road Police station caught fire early yesterday morning. So great was the glare that it was thought to be an important blaze and a general alarm was turned in. The Fire Brigade laid hose lines across the fields and soon extinguished the fire.

* * *

Fire was discovered in a bedroom above a furniture shop at Canton and Kiangse Road corner at 10.15 last night. The Fire Brigade was called and discovered that the flames had started in a mattress. The mattress was thrown into the street and the fire extinguished without any damage to the building.

* * *

The Shanghai Nichinichi Shimbun reports important transfers in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha offices. Mr. Ishii, the manager of the Shanghai branch, has been transferred to the post of manager at London in place of Mr. Ito, who has become one of the directors of the Company. Mr. Ibukiyama, the manager at Bombay, who was sub-manager at Shanghai about 17 years ago, has been appointed manager of the Shanghai office and Mr. Gasuda remains in Shanghai as sub-manager, promoted from the post of assistant manager.

STORM AT ODAWARA

Owing to a heavy storm since February 28, over 800 fishermen are missing and a rescue party has been sent out.

We have the largest stock of
YALE HARDWARE
in China and shall be glad to supply
Yale Lock Sets to any builders.
China Realty Co., Ltd.
39, Nanking Road.

BRITISH KEEP ALERT GUARD ON NORTH SEA

Members of Patrol Fleet Brave Perils of Wintry Gales And Smashing Waves

THEY SHOW SHELL MARKS

Arethusa, Which Sank The Bluecher, Sprinkled With Patches

By Joseph W. Grigg
(New York World)

London, January 15.—It was in one of those harbors along the British coast which are shrouded in mystery that I had an opportunity to see the marvellous speed kings of the British navy, those restless light cruisers and destroyers which are ever scouring the North Sea for a sign of the enemy. And here, too, were submarines of the renowned E class, some just returned from patrolling, as were several of the cruisers and destroyers.

I talked with an alert, young officer who had just been given command of one of these E boats. He was happy and couldn't disguise it, nor did he care to.

Boats Ever on the Move

It was a vivid picture of a most important part of the service stripped to the waist and ready for a fight. Politicians might wrangle in London, but here was the well-groomed giant, ready to spring into the ring at any moment and oblivious to the quarrelling in the background.

With noses pointed seaward, the swift craft tugged at their moorings awaiting a call to duty. But hours in quiet harbor waters are few. At this fleet base the changes are kaleidoscopic. The returning patrol meets the outgoing one.

And it is out on the turbulent North Sea that much of the time is spent, and where at this season of the year a constant warfare with the elements tries the nerves of the men while awaiting the real foe. Salt-crusted surfaces high up on the cruisers showed graphically what the North Sea means in winter. But it is even worse with the destroyers. Life is compact on these small boats, though still roomy enough to leave space for a talking machine and American ragtime records.

As I stood on the bridge of one of these rakish vessels, one which had seen actual fighting her captain vividly pictured to me the arduous task of patrolling the North Sea during winter.

"For days it is impossible to have anything cooked," he remarked. "We are under water most of the time. See here," and he pointed to a plate which had been bent, "this is the work of one of those big seas which hit us with such terrific force on the trip which we have just concluded."

Cook Calm in Battle

He was of a type of virile officer which Britons feel is its sure shield. He had been in the Heligoland fight, and when I asked him what was the most vivid memory of the encounter still in his mind, said:

"It is our cook. I was on another destroyer at the time. We were just ready for breakfast when suddenly things began to pop. In walked the cook with bacon and eggs. 'I beg pardon, sir,' was his salutation as he saw how things were going and we had no time to eat. 'I'll take it down and keep it hot until the fight is over.' He had no doubt how it would end. When it was concluded, up he came again with the bacon and eggs, and apologized because the eggs had got a bit hard while being kept hot."

We had taken a thorough view of things on the docks; had examined stories of torpedoes and other objects meant for German "consumption" about some of which no questions could be asked, nor answers given. From parent ships tied up at the dockside we had examined their charges, the submarines, as ready as the other war craft in harbor to get away at the first call.

Soon there was opportunity to have a comprehensive view of the whole harbor, of the gray cruisers that waited nearest the harbor entrance.

Bears Marks of Battle

On a speedy motor boat we embarked. There was the Lance, the destroyer figuring in several scraps and which has the reputation of having sunk the German mine layer Koenigin Luise with four shots. Then we described a wide circle, taking in the cruiser squadron at close range, finally coming alongside the flagship, the Arethusa, scrambling up a ladder on to her deck, where we were met by Commodore Tyrwhitt.

I was soon being shown over this now famous cruiser by a young officer. It was a great satisfaction to see a craft which has played such a conspicuous part in the naval battles of the world's greatest war. It was even more satisfactory to meet the real fighting men of the British navy—jovial and cordial; clean-cut and wiry.

The Arethusa is sprinkled with patches where German shells had torn rents in her body. There were still many insignificant gashes where splinters had pockmarked her upper structures.

It was the Arethusa which, when only a few hours out of the dockyard, slipped her moorings at this same fleet base and went into action. Her first fight was in the Bight of Helgoland as flotilla leader, and she was instrumental in sinking the Mainz and two other German cruisers. She had bored her way in and encountered the concentrated attack of the enemy squadron. She returned to port with the assistance of the Fearless.

The crew which took her through that fight has brought her through the others in which she has figured—Cuxhaven and Dogger Bank. She put the finishing touches to the Blucher at Dogger Bank with two well-directed torpedoes. It was the officer who sent these final bolts into the Bluecher who was now piloting me about the Arethusa, showing me her scars and belittling what had been done.

"She was all done in when we sent the torpodoes to finish the job," he said to me, as he explained the workings of the torpedo tubes from which these messengers of death had been despatched. "She must have had tons of lead in her by then, for she had been a fair target for a long time before. She was a furnace, and aboard her were hundreds of wounded men."

"Was there any great explosion when the Blucher sank?" I asked.

Germans Cheered Rescuers

"Not a sound," was his reply. "She keeled over and gradually disappeared from sight. But those Germans were so jolly glad to see us come to the rescue that they cheered as we drew near. We picked up scores of them. I remember seeing two officers shake hands before they leaped into the water. We picked up one officer who lived several days. He was suffering frightfully from exposure, and one of our officers took off his own clothes to alleviate his suffering until he could get aboard and into a warm bunk."

In the wardroom were trophies from the Bluecher: a single-laced boot of the Bluecher's gunnery lieutenant, who was brought aboard wounded. Beside it hung two small German signalling flags and a Hindenburg medal.

"What about the German boasts that they recently scoured the North Sea unavailingly in search of the British fleet?" I asked.

"It is too silly to talk about," came back the answer. "They know where to find us when they want to fight. They know also that we keep a sharp lookout on their coast line every day.

There was a gun drill. The men who went through their paces for the benefit of the onlooker were the very ones who worked them in real battle. Everything about these speediest craft of the navy showed that its organization fitted in well with the idea of speed. It was so on the destroyers as well.

Again we go aboard the swift motorboat, and in a jiffy the Arethusa and her scars are passing astern.

Submarines Look Like Whales

"Have a look at London for me!" shouts my officer host, with a friendly wave of the hand. At twenty knots we were skimming along.

We race by a floating dock in which the full contour of two submarines can be seen. In the increasing darkness they might be twin whales lying side by side. Off to one side is a clumsy looking craft. I am told in answer to an inquiry that it is a mother ship—a parent to the seaplanes.

We speed on toward the dock from which we embarked, tie up alongside a destroyer and scramble over its decks to the wharf. A submarine has returned from a cruise and is moored to a parent ship where its officers and men can get a well earned rest.

The harbor is now a leaden picture, with low clouds accentuating the approaching darkness. Lights are blinking on the shadowy cruisers and destroyers. Several trawlers are slowly steaming into port after hours of patrolling in heavy seas.

'A DRAMA IN MUSLIN'

Republished as 'Muslin' in a New George Moore Edition

The book, "A Drama in Muslin," which George Moore brought out in 1886, is now published (Brentano's) in the new uniform edition of its author's early works. There is, however, this change, that its title is now plain "Muslin"—a title, Mr. Moore feels, that conveys all necessary suggestion, yet with a fine reticence.

In a characteristic preface Mr. Moore reviews from the standpoint of a far-off critic his own career and the book's. He cannot consider that he and the young man who wrote "A Drama in Muslin" were contemporaries, although "it would be true to say that our lives overlapped." As to the young author: "His next book was 'Confessions of a Young Man.' It was followed by 'Spring Day;' he must have died in the last pages of that story, for we find no trace of him in 'Esther Waters.'" So "Muslin" stands as a link between two styles.

"A Drama in Muslin" has been long out of print and rare. Its own author recommends it as "a comedy novel written with sprightliness and wit." George Bernard Shaw could not say more of a play, pleasant or unpleasant.

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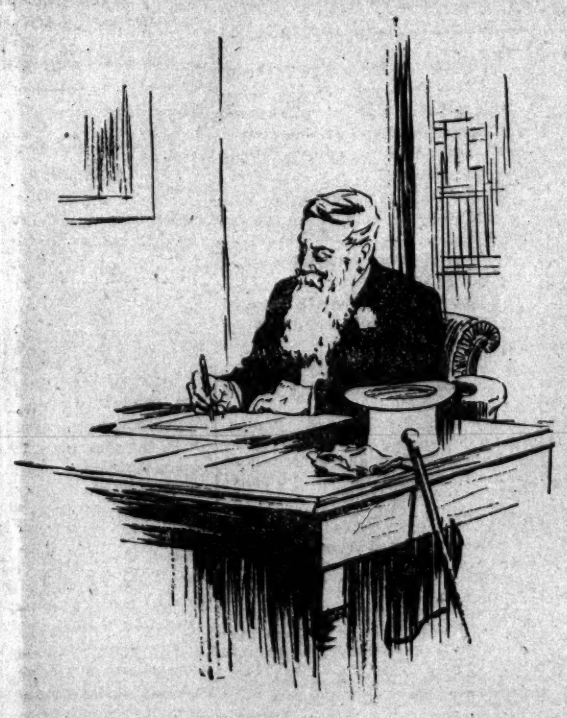

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BERLIN AND THE GERMAN CHARACTER IN WAR TIME

Emotional Restraint Which Might Be Mistaken for A Feeling of Indifference

CHANGED LIFE OF CAPITAL

No Dancing, No Great White Way, and Passion For Solemn Opera

By Garet Garrett

Berlin, January 3.—When you are in Berlin you may have the strange sensation of being further from the war than you were in New York. It has an odd way of seeming to recede from the senses, until it feels very remote, indeed, but weirdly so, as if you were trapped in an eddy of a great maelstrom or locked away in the padded cell of a contested citadel.

One reason for this is that you thought it would be very different and expected to feel the nearness of war. Then you are struck by the absence of the symbols and accessories of patriotism. It is partly that. There are no flags waving. One may be in Berlin for a fortnight without once seeing a German flag. There is a saying that life is so completely regulated in Germany that the people wait for the Government to say when the flags shall come out and go in. That is technically true; only, it is not a regulation but a custom. When the occasion is appropriate the Government buildings put out flags, which is very seldom, and at that cue the people put out private flags. When the Government takes its flags in, the people follow suit. If you expect to see everywhere pictures and busts of the Kaiser, the Crown Prince and the popular Generals, you are disappointed. They are all for sale in the shops, about as usual, and appear not to be in special demand.

The People Undemonstrative

But there are other reasons for the feeling of remoteness from war. The people are undemonstrative. There is no clamor, no spontaneous or manufactured excitement. There is no necessity for emotional self-laceration. A recruiting campaign, as in England, with its accompaniments of poster thrills and furious stimulations, would be, of course, unthinkable in Germany. In place of that you see, by day or night, unexpectedly, several hundred men in the civilian garb of artisans, clerks, shopkeepers, and students, moving through the street in very unmilitary fashion, accompanied by one or two under officers in gray. Each man carries a brown pasteboard box, such as tailors use. The boxes seem very light. You ask what they contain. "Nothing," your German friend says. "Each man puts into his box the clothes he is wearing, to be sent home from the military station."

This spectacle somehow sends the war still further away. Sometimes people stop on the sidewalk to pass such forth-faring human material in review, appraising it critically, with no exhibition of emotion; but if it is raining or snowing they bestow only a look, and you get a feeling that the men with the boxes have become detached from human concern.

"A week in uniform will make more difference than you can imagine," your German friend says. He is offering an apology for the quality of the commodity, that it is not all six feet high and thick in proportion. He means to say that it is better than it looks.

Several days later a new military unit, made up of a number of such raw parcels, displaces traffic on its way to the railway station. It is led by a band, goes bravely in its metal-heeled boots, and is, as your friend said, better material than you thought it was; but nobody is in the least enthusiastic outwardly. There is no cheering, not a shout of farewell, or a fling of good luck from the population in whose daily concerns these men were but yesterday taking part. The spectacle is viewed in utter silence. It is almost creepy. Were people ever so emotionally dumb?

It Is Not Indifference

A word would explain it. If you could suppose the people to be indifferent it would be positively a relief. But they are not. They feel it terrifically. On Sunday they come from all directions in great, grave masses, to drive nails in the heroic wooden effigy of General Hindenburg, forty feet high, that stands in the park near the famous monument. A band plays solemn music. Conversation is repressed. Men, women, and children wait for hours in line for the turn to buy a little iron nail for a mark, mount the scaffold, and drive it in. The sound of the hammer is as clear as the strokes of a woodpecker in the woods on a Winter's day, except when the band is playing; and from that you may know how still the Germans are, assembled there by thousands from all the environs of Berlin. That is every Sunday.

No, the Germans are not indifferent. They practice self-repression in an amazing degree. News on the bulletin boards of the newspapers which would plunge an English or an American street crowd into wild ecstasies is received and digested by a German crowd with a restraint quite marvelous. The discussion takes place in conversational tones. They stand before huge war maps on which the "fronts" are pegged out with colored pins, debating facts and theories in low-pitched voices. There is no lack of interest. Discussion is free. It is the manner of showing the one and conducting the other that causes the visitor to stare and wonder. He may try to explain it by the legend that is everywhere, in restaurants, theaters, railroad carriages, hotels, and street cars: "Vorsicht bei gesprachen. Spionengefahr," which is to say, "Guard your speech on account of spies." But speech, in spite of that, is free enough. A German will discuss the war with strangers, even with Americans, with little mental reserve, if any, only he does it with a restraint of feeling quite unexpected in people at war, and in vociferous Germany most of all. It is as if war had become a part of normal existence, a thing to be accepted and to which all must adjust themselves alike.

At first it was different. Then they could cheer and shout and sing their hymns of hate. There is no more of that. The "Gott strafe England" stuff is put away. Hymns of hate are banished. Nobody talks any more of the end of the war as a thing you can count upon in space or time. A state of war has become the state of existence, and you make the best of it. When you cannot stand it any longer you take what is left of your family and purse and go to a restaurant to eat and drink moderately, but slowly, for the whole evening.

The restaurants are always full, the popular ones as a matter of course, for Germans will eat and drink in their solemn way, perish the world as it will; and the smart ones, too, where food is dear, because the war money is easy to spend. The hotels also flourish. Mine host, keeper of the Adlon, counted up his profits on December 31, 1915, and entered the best year of his life.

This is a famous place, where everybody goes because everybody else does—neutral correspondents, cotton men from Texas, German-American representatives of relief societies in the United States, spies, people whom nobody knows anything about, delegations from everywhere, diplomats, royalty, and great Generals. Royalty you know not by its airs, its boots or any outward marks, but by the way Herr Adlon makes his bow. The play-houses and opera are crowded. You go on Monday night, when the attendance would, if ever, be light, to one of those vaudeville places where instead of seats are long, narrow tables for serving food, and it is hard to get a place. The favorite opera is "Parsifal," which in December was produced every night for two weeks consecutively, at the Royal Opera House, with not a seat untaken from the orchestra to the top gallery, except only the royal boxes.

The Chastening

The passion for "Parsifal" and the disappearance of the celebrated "all-night life" of Berlin are symptoms of a chastening which has touched Germany deeply. Berlin, before the war, was in certain respects one of the most immoral cities on the continent of Europe. Sin was less seductive there but more engulfing than in Paris: it had more of depth and less of frivolity. And this has all vanished away. The women were not dispersed merely to be out of sight. They were put to work. If you ask where and at what work the answers are vague. The police took care of them, in some efficient way; and they take care also that they shall not reappear.

One rainy day a neutral correspondent, passing two young women who were getting wet, offered them the shelter of his umbrella. It was altogether quite innocent. The young women said they were going home from work, giggled a bit, and walked under the umbrella to the corner where they got a street car. The neutral correspondent had not gone ten paces alone when two men touched him on the shoulder, showed their police badges, and asked whether he had accosted the young women or they him. He explained what had happened.

"Did they ask you for money or invite you to go further than the corner?" they asked.

He said they had not, and began to tell who he was.

"That is all right," said the police officers. "We know who you are. We only wanted to know something about the young women."

There is nowhere in Berlin any dancing, neither in public places nor in private houses. Dancing would be frivolous. There is no gayety or light music, but there never was really much of either one in Berlin at any time. Gayety was a kind of recklessness, and music was always serious. Berlin is not the capital of Germany; it is the capital of Prussia. In Munich it is different, for that is Bavaria, and when the fabricator made Bavarians he smiled and spilled a bit of frivolity into their souls. They have a sense of color, a gladness toward life, and a preference for comfort which the Prussian has never had and perhaps never will.

Life in Berlin

But Berlin is the city people wonder and ask about. Can it be true that life there in war time, a city of two million in a country cut off from the world, is taking place almost as usual? That cannot, of course, be so; and yet life in Berlin objectively is so much less off from normal that for truth of emphasis one is tempted to say, "Yes, almost."

The difference at night is the most noticeable thing. Comforts are about the same. On the hotel news stands and in the booksellers' shops you can buy The London Times, The Telegraph, The Daily Mail, The New York Times, The Literary Digest, The Outlook, and some Paris papers. The difficulty is to get them into Germany in the first place, that is, through the neutral mails so far as the German frontier; there is no ban upon their circulation afterward. Within twenty-four hours after arriving at the hotel you have to go in person to the nearest police station, give an account of yourself and get your passport stamped; before leaving you have to go again and report your destination. That is a nuisance, but not a hardship.

Traffic in the streets is not so dense as usual. There is a vile smell of benzol from the exhaust of motor cars. On a bad night it is a trick to capture a taxicab because the demand exceeds the supply. There is the interest of seeing the hitherto undiscovered potentiality of a rubber tire for wear. Those on the taxicabs are believed now to be indestructible. They wore out nominally months ago, and are still serving, but for looks. The deficiency of taxicabs is made up by an increase in the number of horse cabs, and the horses are very poor, all the good ones having gone to war. There are a great number of to-let signs in the windows: "Zu Vermeiten sofort." There is nothing but paper money above small change.

There are soldiers everywhere. Day and night you hear the beating of their bootheels on the pavement, a sound, especially in the stillness of the night, which, in its hollow, aching, rythmic harshness seems to hit the chord that vibrates to the thought of Prussian power. These are the first impressions one will get of Berlin in war time. The wounded one expects to see are not so numerous, not continually appearing like an oppressive presence. You see them only now and then.

A Picture

The spirit of it all is fortitude, and that had never been a Prussian virtue. Here is a picture of it. At 3 a.m. one morning, on an inch of snow, comes wheeling down the very middle of Wilhelmstrasse an old man in carpet slippers. His hands rest high on the handle bars; he sits bolt upright, looking stolidly ahead, and each time he presses on the pedals the bearings squeak for want of lubrication. He is a solitary, symbolic figure. Suddenly, and without its tuneful, well-known warning, "Kah-loo-oo-oo, Kah-lo-o-o-o," a gray war motor rushes around the corner. The old wheelman, to avoid it, turns too quickly, loses his balance, and falls off. He is the kind of German to take it very ill. You expect him to turn and speed the disappearing motor car with words designed to put the Government, the war, the world, past, present, and posterity, each in its proper place. Instead, he retrieves a slipper, shakes the snow out, puts it on, remounts his wheel, and goes on his squeaking way with not a word of any kind, without so much as looking at the car that ran him off his balance. That is Berlin in war time.

Where is the meaning in this? There is none. If you go to Berlin to find the meaning of war in the reactions of people you shall be disappointed, and if you are a person to whom sensations are valuable for their own sake you shall be cheated. There is a terrific price to pay. The people pay it mutely, as for something they did not buy and shall not know how to dispose of. "This," you say, "is not war. This is the acceptance of war, which is a very different thing. War, after all, is to be seen and heard in the instant of taking place."

At the Front

Therefore, you must go to the front. You must hear the guns. The answer will be there. You go. A party of neutral correspondents, wanting "picturesque stuff," is made up by the Foreign Office and sent to the western front to attend the Christmas eve celebrations. It is received by the military authorities at the point where the authority of the Foreign Office ends. It is escorted down a long room filled with mud-covered soldiers, just out of the trenches, and to places at the table where the General and his staff are seated. It is like intruding. There is stiffness at first, which wears away; the General and two of his staff speak English. There is a Christmas tree, presents to hand around, and plenty to eat and drink. The General makes a speech to the soldiers, an awkward, soldierly performance, ending in the hope that next Christmas they shall all be at home again. This sentiment is enthusiastically received.

That is all that happens, except that the sound of heavy guns comes incessantly from the front fifteen miles away, that one of the neutral correspondents gets too much to drink, and that the party's military escort says, on leaving it for the night, that if the General seemed a little stiff it must be overlooked, because at 10 o'clock that morning his only son was killed at a place somewhere on the line about thirty miles away. He heard of it just before sitting down to dinner.

The guns keep at it all night. They produce a beautiful, liquid sound which in time would become rather soothing than distracting, but it is quite unintelligible. You get a thrill, of course, but no meaning whatever, and the answer is further to seek. To understand it you must actually see it. That you do next. From a safe place you witness a mechanical deluge. There is another thrill, and then the disappointment. The liquid sound, the balls of smoke, then the wretched, ugly, immoral sound of shells exploding—that is all. It is a spectacle without meaning. It produced a sense of vanishing reality. That men are dying in it, some of those who sat last night around the Christmas tree—that is, of course, a fact, but one so inadequate, so unrelated, so inapplicable, as to have no relevance whatever. It is hard to realize. If one could see this fact of death itself, get close enough to be physically aware of it as the apex of the tragedy, then there should be the answer.

The Final Product

But if you do get close enough, if you came to the very spot, still fresh, where a shell has done its work, the thing eludes you still. The heart will not respond because the senses are involuntarily disgusted. A phrase presents itself, whether invented on the spot or recollected from a book one cannot stop to think. "Death in any form hath majesty." One wishes it were true. It isn't. The human form dismembered, scattered, mangled, emptying itself upon the ground, is but a thing to clear away. To feel sorry for it is an impulse. To find a meaning in it is preposterous.

Your quest is at an end. That is where the riddle stops, unfinished. But Berlin, when you are there again, is somehow different. The muteness of the people, still quite void of meaning, seems more tragic. Suppose there is no answer! The war itself is not in feeling so remote as was the case before. The meaning—that is more so.

At the railroad station you see a troop train pulling out. On the platform are the women, waiving handkerchiefs, and every woman is in mourning! The picture grows with thinking on it.

After dinner your hostess, in a lull of politics turns toward the mantelpiece, where stand some photographs. You have learned to know the mother's gesture. She reaches always for the youngest first. "He has fallen," she says simply, handing you the picture. When you hand it back she has another ready. "And this one." On putting back the third she sighs: "Ah, if it were not for the suffering it causes war might be a very beautiful thing.

"What are you thinking of?" you ask.

"My maid," she says, "who has been with me twenty years, her youngest son has fallen too. You've no idea how close that brings us to each other."

But she, of course, was wrong. War without suffering would be utterly hideous. That is all there is to save it—until you find its meaning.

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Germans Showed Their Value; Can Be Fired from Mobile Platforms

LESSONS FROM FRENCH TOO

One Type To Be Like the 75s—Crozier Wants Munition Plants

Washington, January 25.—Some of the events of the war as they bear on the use of heavy mobile artillery were laid before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs today by Colonel Charles G. Treat of the General Staff, who is Chairman of the board which recently studied the problem of remodeling the American field artillery system. Following the German system, said Colonel Treat, the General Staff was recommending the adoption of mobile howitzers as large as sixteen inches in calibre, while it hoped to profit by French experience and avoid the accidents resulting from high explosive shells detonating before leaving the guns.

"Our military observers with the armies in the European war," said Colonel Treat, "are treated with the greatest consideration, and have been given every opportunity to get exceptional information. We are receiving information from them of the utmost value, although they will not report until their return on matters which might injure the armies to which they are attached.

"The observers have reported, for instance, that the sixteen-inch guns no longer require concrete foundations, but can be fired from a platform which is transported readily on motor tractors. The gun and its carriage make three motor tractor loads, and can be assembled for use within an hour and a half. They have observed such guns being transported by motors over very bad roads.

"One of the troubles we learn the French are having with their high explosive shells, which carry about four times the exploding charge that ours do, is the danger that they will explode in the gun. They have lost about 400 guns and gun crews by accidents of this kind. We are now experimenting, and hope to reach their efficiency, while avoiding this danger.

"Another fact which we have learned is that the high explosive shell is much more effective than shrapnel in destroying the morale of troops. The shrapnel is likely to cause much heavier casualties, but the terrific explosions of the shells affect the troops so gravely that they will stop a charge or destroy a column much more quickly.

Artillery for American Army

"About 50 per cent. of the artillery which we are recommending for the United States Army is of the 3-inch type, which can be handled by six horses for almost every type of terrain. We are experimenting and hope to give it a percusion range of 10,000 yards. Owing to the lessons of the war, we expect to provide the guns with about 10 per cent. of shrapnel and 90 per cent. shells of higher explosive instead of 90 per cent. shrapnel as before the war. Our 3-inch guns, we believe, are superior to any except the Creusot, and probably are as good as they. The only superiority claimed for the Creusots is in taking up the recoil.

"To go with these guns for high angle fire we recommend a 3.8 howitzer. The next pair of guns for longer range that we ask is the 7 gun and the 6-inch howitzer, to have ranges of about 14,00 yards and to carry four times the weight of projectile of the smaller guns. These guns have been built and are being tested. Incidentally we find that motor tractors for them are cheaper than horses. The next type of gun that we ask is the 7.6 howitzer, which has also been built. We are designing a 9.5 howitzer and hope to get authorization for 16-inch howitzers. We are also asking munitions and gun reserves to provide for an army of 1,000,000 men for six months.

"I hope the members of the committee are as much impressed as I am with the need of this field artillery. I know that we must have it to have an army that is well balanced, efficient, and able to take care of itself."

Brig. Gen. Henry P. McCain, Adjutant General of the Army, told the committee that in his opinion not over 50,000 men a year could be enlisted. He does not approve of relaxing the standards to increase the number, neither does he believe that shortening the term of enlistment would help. Under the present enlistment law he figures that in four years from now we would have a reserve of 50,000 or 60,000 men. The War Department has no means for keeping track of these men. But he believed that they would "appear somewhere" in case of war.

"I believe the Continental Army could be enlisted," he said. "It would be an experiment, but it would appeal to entirely different classes of men, and I think can get the strength asked from men who would not enter either the regular army or the militia."

To Utilize Munition Plants

Brig. Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, discussed in detail before the House Military Committee the War Department's plans for big guns. His examination by members of the committee indicated that efforts would be made to write into the army bill definite plans for utilizing private munition factories in time of war. Several suggestions were advanced, chiefly a proposal that the necessary patterns and machine attachments be made and stored so that every commercial rifle or ammunition factory could be converted quickly to turn out army calibres.

General Crozier estimated that this would cost $275,000, and would produce the implements necessary for increasing the Government's capacity to make 1,500 new model Springfield rifles a day to a total daily production for the country of 15,000 or more. Without the preparation of such implements in advance, he said, conversion of the plants might take a year. It was pointed out that while many American-made rifles had gone abroad during the present war, none of the orders for the service models in use in various armies had yet been filled, because of the time required to convert plants.

The committee was told that the first of the new 16-inch mobile howitzers could not be delivered to army for two years. General Crozier said it would take nine months to complete designs for the guns, and another year to make the first gun for testing.

The ordnance experts also are preparing to construct twenty-six sixteen-inch rifles, long range, heavy weapons to be mounted in turrets as part of the fixed fortifications. General Crozier gave no estimate of time necessary to construct them. He said he had seen reports that seventeen-inch guns were being mounted on new German battleships, but had no official information.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

LOOK AT THEM BULLING THE GUY WITH THE CHECK.
THEY WERE AS QUIET AS A MORGUE UNTIL HE REALHED FOR THE CHECK
WELL— I NEVER HEARD SO MUCH FLATTERY IN ME LIFE—
SAY ARCHIE— TELL THEM THAT STORY— HA-HA-HA— ABOUT THE GUY WITH THE BONE IN THE RESTAURANT— ONLY YOU CAN TELL IT—
ARCHIE HAS THAT GERMAN DIALECT STUFF DOWN PAT
HOW'S THAT LITTLE CAR OF YOURS— SAY THAT IS THE NICEST LOOKER ETC
BUT— SAYS THE YOUNG FELLOW AS GED ADE WROTE EARLY TO BED AND EARLY TO RISE AND YOU'LL NEVER MEET ANY PROMINENT PEOPLE
INDOOR TAN
THE BAD NEWS
INDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO A BENY OF HARD BOILED EGGS FEED THE GUY WITH THE CHECK A LOTTA SWEET CHATTER

HOUSE MAKES STUDY OF GERMAN POSITION

Meets High Officials—Denies Peace Mission and Ambassadorial Change

Berlin, January 29.—Col. E. M. House is devoting the last days of his visit in Berlin to an intensive study of the situation here from the German viewpoint, having opportunity to meet a number of the leading officials and business men of the nation.

At a luncheon at the American Embassy yesterday he conversed with Dr. W. S. Solf, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Arthur von Gwinner, Managing Director of the Deutsche Bank. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, and Herr von Jagow, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, dined at the Embassy with him last night.

At a luncheon today Col. House met Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Walter Rathenau, President of the General Electric Company.

Col. House has seen a number of old acquaintances in Berlin. They have assisted him to gather information which will enable him to give President Wilson the benefit of a comprehensive survey of conditions in Germany.

Among the callers on Col. House was David Wolff, President of the American Chamber of Commerce of Berlin. The association, whose membership includes most Americans of long-established business connections in Germany, is conducting a campaign for amelioration of blockade conditions. Mr. Wolff informed Col. House that the situation was approaching catastrophe for these men.

Col. House again let it be known that his European trip is in no sense a peace mission. He requested the denial of a report that his trip has to do with a prospective change in Ambasssador.

Admiral Beatty Urges Britain to Turn to God

Religious Revival Needed to End The War Declares Hero Of North Sea Fight

Liverpool, January 28.—Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, Commander of the First British Battle Cruiser Squadron, whose ships defeated the Germans in the North Sea, has made a stirring appeal for a great religious revival in England as a necessary step to victory in the war. In a letter read at the annual convention of the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge he writes:

"Surely Almighty God does not intend this war to be just a hideous fracas or a blood-drunken orgy. There must be a purpose in it. Improvement must come out of it.

"In what direction? France has already shown us the way and has risen out of her ruined cities with a revival of religion that is wonderful. Russia has been welded into a whole, and religion plays a great part. England still remains to be taken out of the stupor of self-satisfaction and complacency into which her flourishing condition has steeped her. Until she can be stirred out of this condition, until a religious revival takes place, just so long will the war continue.

"When she can look on the future with humbler eyes and a prayer on her lips, then we can begin to count the days toward the end. Your society is helping to this end, and, so, is helping to bring the war to a successful end."

FRANCE AS A FARMER TO TILL EVERY ACRE

Minister of Agriculture Warns Nation in Offering Bill To Increase Cultivation

Paris, January 29.—The cultivation of every parcel of land in France to assure the maximum agricultural production is the aim of the French Government, and to bring this about the Government itself will act temporarily as a farmer. A bill has been prepared under the direction of Jules Meline, Minister of Agriculture, requesting the owners of uncultivated land to begin tillage within two weeks after notice.

If land is not cultivated within the time specified the bill provides that Mayors of communities have the right to requisition the ground and order its cultivation, the towns to assure the funds necessary to carry on this work. The bill further provides for a municipal or an agricultural committee to supervise the cultivation of such land.

Minister Meline says that there has been a deficit in grains of 10 per cent. in 1915, as compared with 1914. The Minister declares that there is not a minute to be lost if France does not want to be surprised by developments and exposed to the possibility of arriving too late on the economic battlefield.

Moore, Friend of French, Sues for Libel in London

American Millionaire Resents Charge That Intimacy With British General Is 'Invidious'

London, Jan. 29.—George Gordon Moore, the Detroit millionaire, whose friendship for Gen. Viscount French caused much comment in the campaign in France, informs The New York World that he is initiating proceedings for libel against West de Wend Fenton, editor and proprietor of the London Weekly World. The action is based on allegations contained in an article appearing under Fenton's name in the issue of last Tuesday.

The trial promises to be most sensational, as Fenton's charges and insinuations against Moore were made ostensibly to show that his friendship and association with Viscount French were undesirable.

Charges Against Moore

Fenton alleges that Moore was introduced to London society by Emily Grisby, for whom he gave a birthday party at the Ritz, and for which she issued the invitations. The guests included the Duchess of Rutland and her daughters, Mrs. Asquith, Lady Cunard, Whitelaw Reid, then American Ambassador, and Viscount, then Sir John, French.

Moore's business reputation was scored in the article complained of, Fenton claiming that, owing to certain paragraphs published in his paper, Moore left for the United States on May 26.

"But," the article continued, "it is interesting to note that within a few days after his arrival in America he is said to have been a guest at a Long Island house where Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, also was staying. Moreover, a lady understood to be his sister, Miss Moore, is known to be an intimate friend of von Bernstorff.

"Moore may be a perfectly harmless citizen," the article concluded, "but his association with Lord French is invidious, and, in the interest of the General, no less than of the country, should be terminated, at least postponed, until the war is over."

Moore is understood to have retained Sir Edward Carson, the most formidable advocate at the bar in a case of this description. Criminal libel under the British law is punishable either by fine or imprisonment for a maximum term of two years.

Moore Makes Denial

"In my opinion," said Moore today in discussing Fenton's charges, "any American who lived in the same house with von Bernstorff ought to be in jail. In my own case, in view of my personal relationship with Field Marshal French, I would desire to be shot if I did so and, as I never did so, the man who made this charge deserves to be shot.

"I am going to prosecute this thing to the limit; whether by action for criminal or civil libel depends on my legal advisers. These libels have been accumulating now for a year, and I invite any one else who wishes to get into this thing to repeat them in any way for which they can be legally dealt with.

"No one of my realtives ever knew Count von Bernstorff; no one of them for the last year has been within a thousand miles of where von Bernstorff lives. The statement about Miss Grigsby is of the same character, only it is too preposterous to notice.

"I know who is behind these attacks, and what is at the bottom of them, as will be shown. Lord French's hands have been tied hitherto by the position he has held. He was eager to grapple with his calumniators at the outset, and now the opportunity has come to dispose of the libellers. It shall be done. It's going to be a regular Donnybrook Fair; the shillalah is in my hands now, and we'll see what will happen. Nothing can destroy the friendship between Lord French and myself."

British Secret Agents Cleared Moore

New York, Jan. 30.—The charges and insinuations made in the article which now becomes subject of a libel suit by George Gordon Moore reached the British Government the early part of last year, and, in March or April, the Foreign Office ordered its officials and agents in this country to make a searching investigation of them, and of Mr. Moore's entire life and American connections.

This investigation was conducted for five or six weeks with great thoroughness and secrecy. British officials gathered much interesting information concerning Mr. Moore's life, but they reported back to their Government, giving him a clean bill of health, so far as any Teutonic connections here were concerned.

In particular, the story, that a Miss Moore, supposedly a sister of Field Marshal French's friend, was a close personal friend of Count yon Bernstorff, was looked into. The British authorities here satisfied themselves there was no truth in this.

Moore has led an interesting and venturesome life, and has made much money through the promotion of street railways, speculation in South America, and the operation of brokerage houses in England. He is also known as a fancier of fine horses.

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N.S. Taber's Plodding Stride Won World's Mile Record

Great Strength and Confidence Aided Former Brown And Oxford Athlete in Smashing Mark That Had Stood for Thirty-two Years

In athletic sports of all descriptions there is an unwritten law that a champion cannot be made—he must be fitted by nature for the event in which he specializes. Nine times out of ten this law holds true, but contemporary track athletics show at least one notable exception to the rule.

Norman S. Taber, late of Brown and Oxford Universities, now of the Boston A. A., is today holder of the world's record for one mile because, in the opinion of many experts, he is what is known in track parlance as a "manufactured miler." This assertion does not mean that he is a manufactured runner, for naturally Taber was built for the cinder path, but because of his great strength, and his peculiar, plodding style, he was apparently intended by nature for distances above a mile. Nevertheless, he has trained himself into the fastest of milers.

Seemingly handicapped by lack of style, yet possessed of more running strength than any other track star of the present day, Taber, on July 16, 1915, on the splendid cinder trail of the Harvard stadium, stepped a mile in 4.12⅘ seconds, faster than the distance had ever before been accomplished by a runner. It was one of the greatest performances in the history of track athetics. Experts were amazed, for they had expected W. G. George's world's mark of 4.12¾, three-twentieths of a second slower than Taber's figures, to stand for years to come. George made his record as a professional in Lilliebridge, England, on August 23, 1883, and for thirty-two years the best milers in the world unsuccessfully shot at this target.

Taber, though for two years before his record-smashing performance had been listed with the best in his class, was almost the last man generally considered equal to the task. He was naturally a mile runner, the experts contended, and for that reason he did not have a chance. Taber, the plodder, could never do, they said, what such great mile runners as Tommy Conefl and John Paul Jones had failed to achieve.

Yet Taber did.

Taber has a longer stride than any mile runner of today, but its length is not equal to that of George's, who was nearly six feet tall. Taber is a well-built fellow, but by no means as tall as George.

Taber Well Trained by O'Connor

The Providence boy made himself, because he, better than any one else in the world with the possible exception of Edward O'Connor, trainer at Brown University, knew his own capabilities, and appreciated the fact that he would have to school himself for the task of breaking the mile record at which a hundred others had failed.

Confidence is the pillar of Taber's success, just as it is in the make-up of every other champion.

For two years before he stepped on the Harvard track on that July day last year, prepared to run the race of his life against time, Taber had an idea that he could turn a mile faster than any other living man. He had a trainer and adviser who was equally sure of the Taber petentialities. At every opportunity O'Conner impressed on Taber that he had the makings of the greatest miler in the world, and it is to O'Connor that Taber chiefly credits his record-breaking mile—a triumph acclaimed throughout the entire athletic world.

For nearly six months before his record trial Taber had been quietly preparing himself for his surpassing achievement. In that time he was making himself the world's greatest runner at a mile.

During England's dark days in the early stages of the war athletics at Oxford and Cambridge came to a stand-still, for a huge percentage of the ablebodied students rallied to the colors. Those persons whose travels brought them near the athletic field of Oxford University used to look, probably, with scorn at a long-limbed athlete who every afternoon, when the weather permitted, could be seen running for nearly fifteen minutes on the cinder path. This man was Taber, who was not at the front because he is an American citizen. He was an advocate of preparedness, however, and here, alone and without advice from any one, he was preparing himself for the feat he consummated last July on this side of the Atlantic.

When the Providence athlete announced his intention of making an effort to lower John Paul Jones's amateur record of 4-14 2-5 and George's professional record he felt almost sure that he could do it. He did not make the mistake of being overconfident, however, for there is not a trace of this characteristic, so common among athletes, in the makeup of the quiet New England boy. It is almost an impossibility to get Taber to tell any thing about himself, for modesty is one of his most likable traits. Overconfidence might have beaten Taber on the memorable occasion of his great run in the stadium. It has beaten more than one champion. To be sure of one's self is one thing; to be too certain is another. Taber was a wise enough athlete to appreciate this.

Goes Out for New Record

Despite all his preliminary work and his efforts to make himself the world's greatest miler, Taber did and could not change his style. When he walked on the Harvard track for his record trial, he was the same easy going athlete he always had been. As soon as the gun flashed for the start of the trial, in which Taber received pace from four men, there was no sign of the snap which is so characteristic of a good miler. His stride was his habitual mechanical motion. There was no intense natural speed in those sinewy limbs, but there was strength, and plenty of it, which in this instance offset the necessity for speed.

When three-quarters of a mile in his time trial had been done in 3:13, hope was abandoned that success would eventually crown Taber's efforts except by the athlete himself and Trainer O'Connor. They knew that three-quarters in 3.13 spelled success, because they knew that Taber could run that final quarter under one minute. They knew because they had planned the running of the race on such a basis that Taber would have to do this time to get the world's record. They were not after Jones's amateur mark—the professional figure of 4.12¾ was their aim.

Days before the trial Taber and O'Connor had worked out a time schedule, and this was closely adhered to throughout the race. In few, if in any record trials is the final portion of a race faster than the early stages, but it was so in this instance.

Taber ran in a way no different from that in which he ran the preceding races in his six-year career. In all his mile races Taber depends on his time for the final quarter to bring him victory. He never regards his opponents seriously until this stage of the race has been reached. To many trainers this is poor judgment on his part, for it enables his opponents in many instances to get so far ahead in the first three-quarters that they cannot be overtaken. But there is never a variance in Taber's style.

Paced by Four Runners

Following out prearranged plans, the Boston A. A., which managed the race in which Taber smashed the record, had four opponents out on marks ranging up to 150 yards. In regular handicap events the limit is invariably about 100 yards, sometimes less. Each man knew what he was to do to pull Taber out to his utmost.

To many, it seems that an event of this kind is more conducive to record-making than an ordinary race, but in the opinion of Taber this is not so. Despite the pacemakers, the trial lacked the element of competition and no matter how hard Taber tried, so he told a New York Times reporter last week, he was unable to take his mind off the fact that he would have no one to beat to the tape but himself. And to Taber there is no one in the world harder to beat than himself.

During the first quarter Taber made up little or no ground on his rivals, because he knew that it made no difference how much he gained on them, for they were to quit before reaching the worsted. His time for the first two furlongs was 0.58, slower by seconds than any other mile runner would fancy in a record trial. Taber was strong, and he knew it, so this time did not bother him. He was following his schedule, and if he kept to the fractional times arranged for him by O'Connor he knew he would triumph in the end.

The second quarter was slower, and at the half mile Taber was clocked in 2.05¾. It looked gloomy fr him at this point, and the despair of those who were rooting for him became more intense when at three-quarters of a mile he was timed in 3.13.

Then Taber, pushing his head back like a thoroughbred does his ears when he starts his drive for the wire, began his real run. He heard O'Connor yell: "Come on, Norman! The record is yours, sure! Go to it, boy! Steady, and put every ounce into this last quarter."

And Taber did. He literally flew over the ground. His long stride lengthend, and the power of his drive became stronger. There a snap to his stride which had been missing up to this stage. With every step his pace increased and continued to increase. Then there came a desire to ease up—a desire that usually assails every athlete when he knows he has race in hand. Taber did slow down, but for just a moment. He knew that his greatest ambition was about to be realized. He hurled every bit of reserve power into the last fifty yards. Had he slowed down for just a fraction of a second longer he would not have been credited with a world's record, for the difference between his time and George's was so slight that a continued lapse would have been fatal.

Does Not Believe in Special Diet

The record holder does not believe in special diet while in training. His theory is to live a normal life, and while preparing for a race simply to follow rational rules of health.

Taber is 24 years old. He was born in Providence, where he has always lived, except for the period when he was at Oxford. The New Englander did not enter athletics until he was 17 years old, when he started running in his senior year for the Hope Street High School, Providence. In the Fall of 1909 he entered Brown University, and the following Spring he first gained prominence on the cinder path when he finished third to Taylor of Cornell and Billy Paul in the intercollegiate mile championship at Philadelphia.

Cross-country work then appealed to Taber, and he went in for competition over hill and dale. In the Fall of 1911 he finished sixth in the intercollegiate title race, which was won by John Paul Jones, and in the succeeding Spring he won the New England intercollegiate mile title in 4.23 3-5. This was the fastest time he had recorded to this stage for the distance.

At the Intercollegiate Association track championships in 1912 Taber appeared at the top of the athletic ladder, when he ran a dead heat with Jones in Philadelphia, when he was clocked in 4.20. This was really the start of Taber's prominence.

In the trials for the Olympic Games in the Harvard Stadium, Taber finished second to Abel R. Kiviat of the Irish-American A. C., when the latter made the world's record for 1,500 meters, 3.55 4-5. This mark stands today. Taber was only two yards behind at the tape and was also under the former record.

This race made Taber's selection for the American Olympic team a foregone conclusion, and he was a prominent figure in the sensational 1,500 meter race at Stockholm, which was won by A. N. S. Jackson, of England, in 3.56 3-5. Kiviat was second in this event, with Taber third, and Jones fourth. These three finished so close together that they all were timed in 3.56 9-10.

Skottowe Cup

The semi-finals for the Skottowe Cup will take place tomorrow. The Police meet the Football Club, and the Recs meet St. Xavier's. The game between the Police and the Club will be a hard one, as both teams are sure to put up a keen game.

St. Xavier's too will muster the best team they can put up, and they mean to try the powers of the Recs to the full. It would seem as if the Recs ought to take the scholars in hand and treat them to a defeat, but it must be borne in mind that St. Xavier's though a second league team is very powerful indeed, and that the Recs have not been so very strong lately.

The following is the team for the Police against the Football Club: A. McMillan; C. Hamilton and J. McKenzie; J. Dixon, J. Robertson (Capt.) and H. Champney; J. Lawson, K. E. Newman, R. Yorke, J. Watson, and C. Doyle.

VOTE TO MODERNIZE TWO U.S. NAVY YARDS

Increase of 300 Midshipmen At Annapolis Agreed To By Both Houses

Washington, February 10.—The members of the senate yesterday afternoon passed the bill providing for the appropriation of $600,000 for re-equipping and modernizing the Mare Island and Brooklyn navy yards. This is the first defense measure to be voted on by the upper house.

The bill providing for an increase of 300 midshipmen at the U.S. naval academy at Annapolis which was passed by the house the day before was also passed by the senate.

If congress will authorize the necessary appropriation for the expense, one or more divisions of troops, composed partly of regulars and partly of national guardsmen, will be mobilized for the purpose of giving the national legislators an object lesson in modern warfare.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the senate committee on military affairs, having failed to find even one division of the standing army available for this purpose, now intends to introduce a bill proposing that the government invite the national guard to furnish sufficient troops to make up at least one division in conjunction with such regulars as are available and that the government finance the undertaking. It is estimated by war department officials that the mobilization of one division would cost about $350,000.

If congress approves the Chamberlain plan the mobilized division of approximately 28,000 men will dig trenches and otherwise fortify a defensive position. Then, retiring, the division will attack the position, the artillery using real shrapnel and higher explosives and the infantry ball cartridges and hand grenades. Congress will be transported to the spot and shown in graphic manner what modern warfare is and in what manner troops must be equipped and trained to meet a first class foe.

"The money that such a demonstration would cost would be well spent," Senator Chamberlain said. "We are about to consider the question of providing the nation with adequate defense on sea and land. Experts will tell us the problems that must be solved. We could understand those problems much better, however, if we could see with our own eyes what they involve."

Smiles from the Mixed Court

Sons and Sorrow

Old Man Tsang Fong was up against the disappointment that comes down upon many fathers of all races and colors. He raised his son with the hope that he would be a help and a consolation to his old age. But it had come about that the only persons young Wen Ah-nyi was any consolation or help to were the owners of alcohol godowns and gambling parlors.

Dyien Nyi-sze was the silver lining to the old gentleman's cloud. Dyien was his son-in-law and also a municipal constable. An ideal husband was Dyien for one's daughter. He never frequented low places except upon strictly police business and he allowed the old gentleman to win a goodly portion of his salary every month at dominoes.

"Dyien," said the old gentleman the other day, "I wish you would do something with my son. He's getting to be a disgrace to the family."

"Let me shoot him," suggested Dyien hopefully.

"No," answered the father sternly, "Do you think I would have you waste good powder? That will not work. I want you to speak to him about his conduct and show him the error of his ways."

Dyien promised and went out to look for the prodigal. He found him coming laboriously down the alleyway with a cargo aboard that would have sunk an S. O. tank steamer. With that firm directness which characterizes the methods of the most successful constables, Dyien began his exhortation.

He declared that alcohol was not a food and quoted statistics to show that persons who used it habitually were sure to die if they lived long enough. He pointed to his own stalwart figure as an ideal example of what the water wagon course would do for one, and told the celebrant that all his strength was being sapped by the Rum Demon.

"Oh, I don't know," said the swaying prodigal, "I'm pretty strong yet. Look here," and as an illustration he hit his brother-in-law in the eye.

After that they fought it out. They rolled in the gutter and whaled each other earnestly. An interested audience was beginning to put bets on the outcome when another Chinese constable came up and arrested the two. In vain Dyien gave his brother officer the secret handshake and the password of the stations. The two were taken into the Mixed Court where Old Man Tsang told the assessor all about it. They asked Wen if he had anything to say for himself. He didn't—but he had something to say for the other two.

"I'm a shoemaker," said he, "I try to work at home. Usually I can't because father and Dyien begin drinking, gambling and cutting up generally about the place. I leave the place peaceably to give them time to quiet down. Naturally I go to tea shops. There is no other place to go."

The assessor told them all to go on home and behave themselves. Old Man Tsang left the room shaking his head as if he had an idea that there was at least one of the trinity who would not observe the injunction.

Acquittal By Default

You would not have thought to see the mild little man standing before the bar, that he would have nerve enough to slap a dove in the face. But that only goes to disprove appearances. Yi Kwhung-wo was charged with having been with a party of frolicsome farmers who attacked a Sikh policeman and took from him various articles, the property of the Municipal Council, to wit: One carbine, one turban the color of a sunset on the Ganges, one police whistle.

"Call the witnesses," said the assessor.

There was no answer because there weren't any witnesses. It then came out that the crime had been committed on November 13, 1910. A warrant had been issued for the prisoner at that time and the man had just been arrested the day before. The witnesses were dispersed and they couldn't even locate the Sikh. He had been discharged from the police force and dame rumor had it that he had since been taking in sewing. But they couldn't say just where.

Thus circumstances knocked the props from under the case, the charge was dismissed and the little farmer walked mildly out of the court.

Dance Music Today

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band in the Town Hall this afternoon, beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

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2.—One Step ..."On the Road to Zag-a-Zig" .....Finck
3.—Waltz "In the Moonlight" .....de Jong
4.—One Step ..."I've got Rings on my Fingers" .....Scott
5.—Waltz ....."Passion Flower" .....Zulusta
6.—One Step ....."Red Wing" .....L'Estranga

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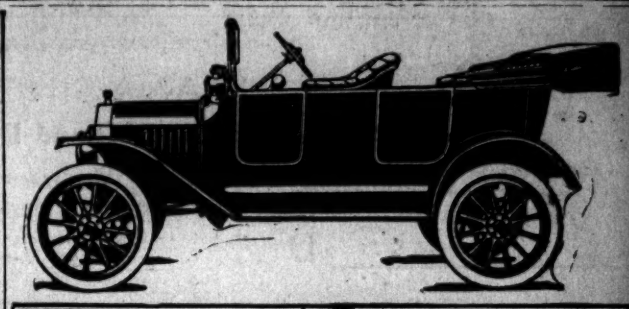

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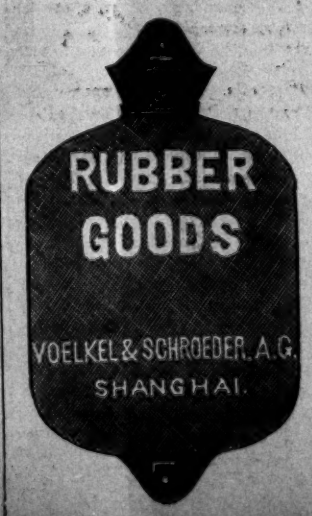

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Cloudy, misty, rather mild weather. Moderate breezes in the north. Monsoon interrupted or even reversed in the south.

SHANGHAI, MARCH 3, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Research Work in the War Zone

(*New York Sun*)

THAT during the terrific and all absorbing struggle for national life and prosperity now raging in Europe some men's minds are directed toward scientific investigations, not always related to the death struggle, is one of the good things of the day. The Berlin correspondent of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* adverts to the fact that Professor Toldt, president of the Austrian Anthropological Society, and his students have examined 3,700 prisoners, taking thousands of measurements, which have determined that there does not exist a pure race. All the prisoners are of racial mixture; the various racial elements have been moulded into one people by language and circumstances. Even among the Poles there were five different groups, which he has isolated in certain features.

Among the prisoners he found those who came from the region between the north-west of Russia and the Ural Mountains called Finns, and among those coming from the Ural Mountains and the Volga he found a mixture of Slav with the Finn, the German and the Tartar, two types of blonde and one a brunette type. He compared the so-called Little Russian and the White Russian, who speak the purest Russian dialect, with their relations from Galicia, Bukhovina and Hungary, and with the Lithuanians and the Slavs from East Prussia: He found those from the governments of Kovno, Vilna, Grodno and Suwalki to speak the oldest of old Indo-Germanic tongues. They are Catholic but strongly inclined to pagan practices. His conclusions will be published.

Such studies may serve to remove racial prejudice, which even the so-called Christian civilisation appears not to have influenced materially up to the present time.

Another interesting investigation carried on despite the strenuous demands of the war upon all individuals was that of President Lindenburg of the Supreme District Court of Berlin, who investigated the relationship of alcohol to crime in the Prussian statistics bearing on prisoners for 1913-14. Among the male prisoners 26 per cent committed criminal acts while in a state of intoxication; while among female prisoners only 5 per cent were under the influence of alcohol when the crime was committed. The fact that 15 per cent of the male prisoners and 12 per cent of the female prisoners were habitual drunkards would indicate a lesser criminal disposition among women.

In England also medical research work has been done, under the provision of the national health insurance act, which appropriates annually two cents for every insured person for medical research, a provision, by the way, which may well be adopted by the contemplated State and national insurance acts, to which we have recently referred. Naturally investigations were undertaken upon many problems arising from the war.

Research work on antiseptics, on the nature of typhoid fever and on gas gangrene has proved of great value; also the cholera cultures brought to St. Mary's Hospital from Galicia in 1914, from which vaccines may be prepared. Work was also carried on by aid of this research fund to determine the virulence of bacteria in varying conditions; also on dysentery, industrial fatigue, health of munition workers, disorders of the soldiers' hearts, and gunshot wounds. All this material will be made available in the official medical history of the war. It is expected that the co-ordinating work of this committee will mark the opening of a new era in medicine in England, replacing by accurate knowledge gathered by careful and qualified observers the former general statements founded on imperfect observations.

MANAGING THE CITY

V.—The Ups and Downs of Des Moines

By Frederic J. Haskin

DES Moines, Iowa, January 12.—This city has recently been witnessing a demonstration of some of the imperfections of commission government. The commissioners have been squabbling and bickering among themselves, opposing each other's projects, getting their personal ambitions between the spokes of the wheels of government.

The story of Des Moines for the last eight years is the story of the rise, and to some extent of the fall, of civic righteousness. It shows most clearly how commission government will work—and how it may stop working. Above all, it proves that unless the average citizen keeps one eye on his municipal interests, they are apt to get away from him.

Undoubtedly, one of the chief reasons for the success of commission government is that the campaign for the reform attracts public attention to public business. How to keep that public attention awake is a problem that many of the reform cities will have to face in the future. Des Moines, which adopted commission government in 1907, may be said to have faced it already, and therein lies the importance of her story.

Before the change, conditions in this city were picturesquely bad. Ward politics, which are the pettiest politics on earth, had the city by the neck. The present commission occasionally quarrels, but in those good old days council meetings used occasionally to end in fist fights. Graft was openly charged, and its existence commonly believed. A mayor upon leaving office boasted of the money he had received from contractors. The quality of the city officials is indicated by the fact that one retiring mayor went to work as a barkeeper, while another one drove a dirt wagon shortly after his term expired.

The citizens finally awoke to the fact that they were not getting anything for their taxes, and a commission government was instituted. There was an instantaneous change from black to white. The new commission was on the job early and late. Big city improvements were launched and completed. Party and ward politics were eliminated by the non-partisan ballot. The city administration in every respect was almost incredibly good.

The people of Des Moines were as pleased with their commission government as a boy with a new sled. They liked to try it and see it work. A man who had been trying in vain to get an abandoned telephone pole removed from his parking, called up the commission and had the pleasure of seeing the pole hauled away the same day. Little things such as this, and big things such as paving and playgrounds, gave the people complete faith in their commission. They concluded that they could forget all about the town and let the commission run it.

Once you get the habit of politics, it is very hard to quit. When the first Des Moines commissioners, who were hard-working business men, had done their turn of public service, some of them were glad to retire. And every time a good man retired, a hungry politician was glad to take his place. The people of Des Moines more or less suddenly awakened to the fact that they had the wolf of politics in the sheep's clothing of commission government.

It is not meant to imply, however, that commission government has been a failure in Des Moines. No charge of dishonesty or corruption has been made against any of the commissioners, but all of them are charged with playing personal politics instead of attending to the city's business. Two of the present commissioners are described as old politicians. A third is a labor union representative. The fourth is a contractor, and the only candidate on the business men's ticket who was successful at the last election. The mayor-commissioner is a former college professor.

This commission is said to be divided by petty jealousies and misunderstandings. It has brought adverse criticism upon itself and commission government, whereas five years ago Des Moines was back of its commission to a man.

Even under these circumstances, however, commission government in Des Moines is undoubtedly an improvement over the old regime. The record of achievement in municipal progress since the commission form was adopted—much of it lapping over into the present turbulent times—has been equaled by few cities. The gas rate has been reduced from $1 to 90 cents, and the gas company has just been compelled to pay back to consumers $114,000 improperly collected after the commission fixed the rate schedule. The company fought the case with might and main, spending hundreds of thousands of dollars and going to the United States Supreme Court. The city defended it and won it at a total expense of $23,000, exclusive of the regular salaries of the corporation counsel and his assistants.

A civic center has been established on both sides of the Des Moines river that flows through the center of the town. Here the commission has built a handsome city hall, costing $428,000. It has built four steel and concrete bridges at an expense of more than half a million, and has put up retaining walls and parked the river banks at a cost of $120,000.

For ten years, under the old form of government, the people of the city had been trying to get a viaduct across the railroad tracks, connecting the retail and industrial sections of the town. It couldn't be built because the aldermen quarreled about which street it should be on. The commission promptly built it, spending $150,000 therefor.

Eight public playgrounds have been established and swimming pools have been built in two of the high schools. Two public eighteen-hole golf courses are maintained under the park system. It was discovered that valuable property in the business section was under-assessed, and the commission employed experts to fix values scientifically, with the result that $27,000,000 of taxable value was added to the assessment rolls, thereby enabling the commission to reduce the city tax levy from an average of 39 mills to 32 mills.

Motorization of fire departments is receiving attention in all cities of any size. In Des Moines, the apparatus was changed in one year from horse drawn to motor driven at a cost of $110,000. Miles of good street paving have been laid, the public lighting has been vastly extended and one half the sewer system of the city has been put in since the commission form of government was adopted.

An indirect but valuable result of the commission form of government in Des Moines is said to be the development of civic spirit for the improvement of private property. The commission plan was fostered, the commission charter was written and the campaign for its adoption was conducted by a committee representing the business interests and property owners of the city. So much was accomplished in public improvements that owners of private property were spurred by pride to improve. Whatever the motive, it is apparent to the visitor that there has been great activity of this character in the last few years, to the general advantage of the city. So, despite its ups and downs, commission government has brought much benefit to Des Moines.

The Searchlight

latest news from the fields of SCIENCE EDUCATION and INVENTION

Substitutes For Horses

THE European war has so crippled the agricultural resources of the different countries by taking away the horses used for farm work that each government is considering means of supplying the lack. A number of different species of animals have been imported from Africa and India to be domesticated and utilized as draught animals.

One of these is the buffalo of Kathawar. The male animals of this family are said to be readily trained and of remarkable strength. The female yields a milk superior in richness and flavor to that of most of the cattle now in use. The English government has already imported a large number of these animals for its experiment farms and also several of the short oxen from Mysore.

The French are experimenting with the Zebu or humped ox which is utilized by the African and Indian natives as a beast of burden and is said to possess almost double the strength of the domestic ox now used by the French peasant.

-:- Recent Changes In The Art Of War -:-

By Maj.-General Francis V. Greene

(*Continued from Yesterday*)

Infantry. The most salient fact in this war in regard to infantry is the manner in which it was used by the Germans during the battles in Belgium and France in the early days of the war. It was almost a reversion to the shock tactics of Frederick and Napoleon. It had been observed by foreign officers present at the German maneuvers in recent years that the infantry was sent forward to the attack in such close formation as would be murderous in the face of rapid-fire rifles in actual warfare. It was frequently remarked that such assaults were well enough for maneuvers, but that nothing of the kind would be attempted in real war. It appears, however, that they were attempted, and that, although the losses were simply appalling, they were successful in the first few weeks of the war; in fact, that the success of the first rush through Belgium was due to the impetuosity of these infantry attacks in close formation, combined with the volume and rapidity of the shrapnel fire. When, however, the Western allies had united their forces so as to be numerically equal to the assailants, then these assaults failed and were abandoned. The final stage is a deadlock, which has continued now for more than twelve months, with two lines of infantry trenches, approximately three hundred miles long, with the ocean on the left flank and the mountains on the right flank, and the lines at various points a few hundred yards or even less apart. These trenches are deep; they are supplemented with lines of approach and with underground habitations; and it is even said that for long distances they are made of concrete. It is reported that the troops occupying them number at least 2,500,000 men on each side. This is more than 8,000 to the mile, or nearly five men to the yard, more than equivalent to a double rank formation, in close order with elbows touching, from end to end. Compared with these the celebrated lines of Torres Vedras in Portugal and of Petersburg in Virginia sink almost into insignificance. Imagine a continuous line in double rank across the State of New York from the ocean to Lake Ontario.

From these long lines across Belgium and France the opposing forces have now faced each other for a twelvemonth. There have been sporadic attempts on each side to dislodge the other, but without success. Whether there can be such a concentration of artillery fire as to destroy the trenches, and of infantry fire as to break through the opposing line, remains to be seen.

In the operations on the eastern theater of war we have less complete accounts as to the handling of the troops. There seem to have been excellent maneuvering and stubborn fighting on both sides, but no long lines of trenches, no deadlock, no destruction of fortifications. As already stated, the issue there seems to have been determined by the lack of ammunition on the Russian side.

Machine Guns. One other feature connected with infantry requires special notice, and that is the use of machine guns. They are not entirely novel, for a mitrailleuse was used in 1870; but it was not then of great importance, because its mechanism was defective, and because it was impossible to transport sufficient quantities of ammunition to keep it supplied. The mechanism of the present machine-gun seems to be perfect, and the motor car now makes it possible to bring up the thousands of cartridges which it consumes in a few minutes. Operated by three men, and firing easily three hundred pounds per minute, it produces a concentration of fire far surpassing anything possible by the ordinary rifle. It has been used with great effect, and apparently it will be used with greater numbers in future wars, and will take its place permanently as part of the infantry armament. It must necessarily modify the manner in which infantry is used in battle.

Engineers. It does not appear that there has been anything novel in the building of bridges or the destruction of them except the magnitude of the operations, corresponding to the magnitude of the armies. In regard to fortifications, those in Belgium were destroyed by the enemy's fire, those in Russia were abandoned without defense, those in France have not been attacked, those on the Dardanelles have successfully resisted a fierce attack and prevented the capture of Constantinople. It is easy to draw erroneous impressions from the destruction of the Belgian forts. In the first place, they delayed the German advance, for nearly twenty days, deranged the German plan of campaign at its outset, and were largely instrumental in saving Paris. To that extent they accomplished an important purpose. In the second place, they were built nearly forty years ago of iron and concrete, and while they were sufficiently strong to resist the cannon of those days, yet in consequence of the increase in the size of the cannon and the weight and range of projectiles, this particular form of fortification had become obsolete. The fortifications around Paris are more modern, and if attacked will probably show much greater resistance. Should the French drive the Germans back to their forts around Metz, the value of fortifications will probably be shown even more conclusively than on the Dardanelles. It is a mistake to assert that this war has shown that fortifications are no longer of any importance.

Wounds and Sickness

The number of sick is seldom referred to, and apparently it is very small. In our Civil War the deaths from sickness were nearly twice as many as from wounds; but the modern methods for preventing typhoid and malaria seem to have been used in this war with great success. As the killed are numbered in millions, the immunity from sickness means the saving of millions of lives. As to wounds, it has been recently stated in a German paper that the deaths were less than two per cent., the recoveries with permanent disability about eight per cent., and the complete recoveries about ninety per cent. In our Civil War the deaths among the wounded in hospitals were about ten per cent., or more than five times as many as in the present war. For the enormous saving of life among the wounded in hospital we are indebted to antiseptic surgery.

The ratio of killed to wounded was formerly about 1 to 5; now apparently it is as 1 to 1¾. Whether this is due to shrapnel fire, to machine-guns, or to the basis on which the reports are made cannot now be stated. It is possible that the number of wounded is only those who are permanently disabled and does not include those who completely recover and return to duty. It is also possible that the number of wounded has been so enormous that a large proportion could not be removed and have been left to die on the field. Whatever the cause, all reports of casualties show that the number of killed as compared with those wounded is more than twice as great as hitherto. On the other hand, the number of wounded left on the field is far less than it would have been but for the use of automobiles.

Naval Operations

This war has again shown how important a factor is the control of the sea. Within a few months after its outbreak the naval superiority of Great Britain enabled her to destroy every warship of her enemies that was on the high seas, to paralyze the enemy's commerce, to keep open her own commerce with every part of the world, and to maintain uninterrupted her military lines of communication with the Continent and with her allies. The German fleet has remained idle and useless in a harbor throughout the war.

Germany has endeavored to restore the balance by a submarine warfare which is absolutely novel both in the mechanism of the submarine and in the magnitude of the destruction accomplished. The total of ships destroyed appears to be in excess of 300, total tonnage about 600,000, lives lost about 6,000. In the list are several warships, many neutral ships, some of the most modern and splendid passenger ships and freight ships. Of the lives lost nearly one-half were those of non-combatants.

These figures are absolutely large, but relatively small. The merchant tonnage of Great Britain is more than 20,000,000; the destruction by submarines is less than three per cent., and considerably less than new vessels built since the outbreak of war. The number of lives lost, in comparison with those killed in battle, is insignificant. The damage done to vessels of war by submarines does not appear to have been sufficient to produce any serious effect on the result of the war.

It is therefore a question whether the submarine is a really important factor in a *military* sense. It has given rise to endless diplomatic disputes, but that it has in any way affected the issue of the war is not evident as yet. The question of its exact military value will doubtless be widely discussed during the coming winter. To say that it has rendered the battle-ship useless is certainly wide of the mark. One fact, however, is definitely established, and that is the risk of operation; it is said that more than fifty of the German submarines have been sunk with all on board. How many have been built during the war is not known, but at the outbreak of war Germany had twenty-seven in commission and eighteen building. The mortality is evidently enormous.

Aerial Operations

The use of aeroplanes in place of cavalry and as aids to artillery has already been referred to. As a military arm, capable of inflicting serious loss upon the enemy, they have as yet not been sufficiently developed. The costly Zeppelin air-ships, from which so much was expected, have made raids in which several hundred innocent men and women and children have been killed; but this is not war. Similarly cruel but ineffectual have been the bomb-dropping aeroplanes which have raided Paris.

The most splendid target for aeroplanes or air-ships has been the great fleet in Kiel Harbor, where the battle-ships and cruisers are so close together, and where the destruction caused by bombs dropping on the decks or in the funnels would have been of the highest military importance. But apparently this target is beyond the range of aerial mechanism at the present time, for no mention has been made of any such attempt.

A minor use, of actual military value, has been the dropping of steel arrows from an aeroplane. A wound from one of them is necessarily fatal, and a German general was reported killed in this manner about a year ago. But whether the percentage of hits was too small, or the capacity of the factories is absorbed in making ammunition for artillery and infantry, or from whatever other cause, this use of air navigation has not been developed.

Summary

And now to summarize the novelties of this war. Thanks to the censor, the preceding figures are nothing but estimates, and the facts are not beyond dispute. We have little or no professionally accurate data on this war. We have, however, an abundance of information, approximating accuracy, sufficient to justify us in forming definite conclusions. In a word, I should say that the characteristic of this war is Applied Mechanics. It is this which has made possible the assembling, feeding, and supplying of such unprecedented numbers of men. It is this which has made possible the magnitude of the operations, the celerity of the movements, the enormous losses in battle. It may be said that all wars have depended on applied mechanics, and this is true; but never in the same sense as now, because never have the applications of physical science been so

(Continued on Page 7)

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Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

How the Grip Spreads — Part I.

By Woods Hutchinson, M.D.

Epidemics, even of the grip, don't burst out full-blown all at once; they start from a comparatively small number of cases in the beginning, and you may depend upon it that that great department store in Chicago which reported a hundred of its employes disabled and laid off with the grip, ten days before had not more than four or five "seed" cases in the whole of its working force.

Not only every doctor and health officer, but every intelligent teacher and observant employer, has seen the grip start from a few cases and run like wildfire through an entire establishment.

In hospitals, and particularly in open air sanatoria, where such risks are guarded against like the pestilence, when they do break out there is never any difficulty in tracing them promptly to the particular "Ethiopian" who brought in the infection; sometimes the butcher, sometimes the cook's little girl who came to visit her—always some definite, single infected carrier from the outside!

As an illustration which is not without its grim humor, of how seclusion may really protect, in several countries, during particularly furious epidemics of the grip, the only communities which entirely escaped have been the convicts in the large prisons!

Stone walls and iron bars may not only keep men in, but bugs out, at times, though it is to be doubted whether the poor prisoners prized the immunity very highly; anything that breaks the monotony is a relief, even sneezing and coughing.

The second reason for this prompt "Cease Firing" and general amnesty is that not only is the amount of work done by an individual "all stuffed up with a cold" far below his usual average, so that somebody else has to "carry" him, but it is so inferior in quality as to be obstructing, confusing and a positive detriment to the efficiency and spirit of the establishment.

The man whose nose is stopped up, whose eyes are burning, whose head is aching fit to split, and has cold shivers running up and down his back, is in no condition to decide any question clearly and with good judgment; he has forgotten prices and dimensions which he ought to know like a book; he often cannot even add up three figures accurately or spell to a certainty.

Like Mark Twain's famous invalid, he can hardly walk without assistance, or speak the truth with it. His memory is poor, his judgment worse, his temper usually abominable.

With the best of intentions in the world he can make more muddles and tangles in a day than the rest of the force can straighten out in a week, and "the boss" could well afford to hire him to stay at home until he is himself again.

The third reason for declaring a grip moratorium on debts of service, and by no means the least from a "long thought" point of view, is the much greater rapidity and completeness of recovery under this method. The chief dangers of the grip are the things that happen to you after it.

The disease itself is disagreeable enough, heaven knows, few things more abominable while it lasts, but of a singular mildness and harmlessness when it comes to danger to life or permanent evil effects. There are few diseases which put the fear of death into you so vividly, and yet put you in so little actual peril of your life.

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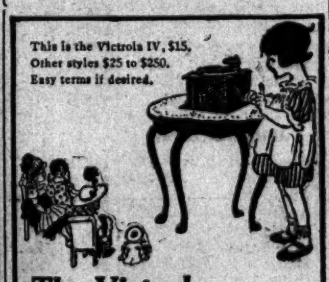

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Recent Changes In The Art of War

(Continued from Page 6)

important as now and never have such fundamental advances been made in a short period as during the last few years. During the last decade a prime mover of the first importance has reached commercial perfection which seems destined to produce results as far-reaching as steam and electricity, viz., the internal combustion engine. This prime mover spells aeroplane in the air, automobile on the earth, submarine in the water; and these three machines have not only introduced changes, but have determined the conduct of the war.

Next to these machines, hardly if at all secondary to them in importance, are the changes in weapons; shrapnel fire, large howitzers, machine-guns.

Of minor importance is the use of asphyxiating gases, the modern successors of the long-discarded "Greek fire" and Chinese "stink-pot." They have produced cruel suffering, but no important military results.

Finally, what lessons are we in these United States to draw from this war? In what manner and to what extent do these recent changes in the art of war affect us? The answer is that if we are to avoid the risk of a financial panic of such magnitude as has never been imagined, of the payment of enormous indemnities, and the possible loss of our freedom, then we must have—

First, a navy somewhat larger than that of any other nation except one, and such a swarm of submarines as will enable us to make some sort of defense against the greatest navy.

Second, a sufficient number of trained soldiers to prevent landing on our coasts in case the enemy should defeat or elude our navy; or, in case we do not succeed in preventing a landing, that we delay the advance until we can develop our immense latent resources in men and materials.

Third, the co-ordination of our industrial development with our military requirements; so that in case of war we can utilize our vast economic strength.

We have more accumulated wealth than any other two nations; we have a greater mileage of railways than all Europe; of motor cars and trucks we possess probably twice as many as all the nations of Europe combined; of iron and steel, we produce as much as the total of any other three nations, and of copper more than all the rest of the world; of telephones in use we have three times as many as the aggregate of all the nations now at war; and of telegraph lines as many miles as any other two nations. Here are elements of military strength which, properly utilized in connection with a sufficiency of trained soldiers, will protect us from defeat—possibly make us immune from attack. But our trained soldiers are barely 1 per 1,000 of population, while those of possible enemies are 60 per 1,000, and there is no correlation between our mines, our factories, our means of transportation and communication on the one hand, and our military establishment and plans of defense on the other. That we are quick and resourceful in an emergency is universally conceded, but to rely upon this in place of military training and proper co-ordination of our economic resources is to invite certain disaster.

Egg Laid By Fabled Roc Sold For $1,000 Gold

Thrifty housewives who blame their grocers for demanding 60 cents a dozen for eggs, says a New York Tribune despatch from Orange, N. J., may congratulate themselves that they are not compelled to make their purchases from Mrs. Robert Gilfort. On January 14 she disposed of her egg supply at the very satisfactory rate of $12,000 a dozen. The transaction was not as extensive as Mrs. Gilfort may have desired, however, since it involved but one egg, that of the fabled roc, of Arabian Nights' fame, and the purchaser was the Denver Museum. Technically, it is the egg of the Æpyornis, the fossil bird of Madagascar, but three of which are to be found in America.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 2, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.45
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash .....per tael	1930
Sovereigns:	
buying rate @ 2-7 7/16 Tls.	7.62
Exch. @ 72.8—Mex. $	10.50
Peking Bar	389
Native Interest	.06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver .....(not read)	
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	28.01
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T....$	4.76 15/16
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-7 7/16
London	Demand	2-7 1/2
India	T.T.	194 1/2
Paris	T.T.	364 1/2
Paris	Demand	365
Hamburg	T.T.	—
Hamburg	Demand	—
New York	T.T.	62 1/4
New York	Demand	62 3/8
Hongkong	T.T.	74 1/4
Japan	T.T.	80 3/8
Batavia	T.T.	146

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-8 1/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	2-8 3/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	2-8 3/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	2-8 5/16
Paris	4 m-s.	381 1/2
Hamburg	4 m-s.	—
New York	4 m-s.	64 1/4

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY

	£1 Hk. Tls.	6.80
Hk. Tls.	1—Francs	4 09
,, ,,	1—Marks	3.07
Gold $	1—Hk. Tls.	1.48
Hk. Tls.	1—Yen	1.39
,, ,,	1—Rupees	2 21
,, ,,	1—Roubles	2.95
,, ,,	1—Mex. $	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.425
Chinese Dollars, 72.8625
On Peking, Demand, 105 1/2
On Tientsin, Demand, 106 1/8
On Newchwang, Demand, 83 1/4
On Hankow, Demand, 103 11/16
On Chungking, Demand, 109
On Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/8
On Foochow, Demand, 95 7/8
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/8
On Swatow, Demand, 98 5/16
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62 3/8
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72 13/16
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 86 5/8
March 2, 1916.

LOCAL EXCHANGE MARKET

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows in their weekly Exchange market report:—

The London price of silver, after touching 27 1/16d., is reported 26 15/16d. i.e. 1/16d. lower than last week. We understand that the market in the early part of the week under review was steady on Continental and Mint orders. This steadiness was reflected in our market, but the general demand for T-T on London, continued and was augmented by the "Indemnity" settlement on the 29th instant. Rates have remained at 2-7 7/16d. for T-T on London throughout the week and our market would probably have turned weak, but for re-sales of T-T on London by local speculators reported to have amounted to about £300,000. These re-sales close practically all outstanding purchases the speculators held and our market closes with an inclination to easiness. The local stock of sycee and bar silver, at Tls. 36,891,000 is Tls. 1,070,000 lower than last week, but Bar Silver arrived today, reported to be over. Tls. 1,000,000, in value, is not included in these figures. The stock of Mexican dollars, at $22,910,000, is $250,000 higher than last week.

INDIA COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, March 1.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills were as follows:—

Tenders for Bills. Highest price 1s. 4 3-32d. Tenders at 1s. 4 3-32d. Receive 14%.

Tenders for Transfers. Highest price 1s. 4 1/16d. Tenders at 1s. 4 1/16d. Receive 14%.

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 16.765.000.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, March 1.—Following are today's prices:—

Plantation, First Latex.
Spot 3s. 8d. to 3s. 7 1/2d. Paid.
April to June delivery 3s. 8 1/4d. to 3s. 7 3/4d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Very Quiet.
Last Quotation, London, Feb. 29.
Spot 3s. 8 1/4d. to 3s. 8d. Paid.
April to June delivery 3s. 8 1/4d. to 3s. 8 1/4d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Very quiet.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended 1st March, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	19 6	1915
Gross Receipts.....	$26,919.48	$25,497.22
Loss by currency depreciation..	7,208.15	6,956.82
Effective Receipts	$19,721.33	$18,540.40
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	28.56	28.97
Car miles run	66,834	62,752
Passengers carried ...	1,180,747	1,101,496

RUBBER OUTPUTS

The output of the Pengkalan Durian Estate Ltd. for the month of February was 9685 lbs.

The output of dry rubber from the Sua Manggis Estate for the month of February was 10,234 lbs.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, March 2, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
H. and S. Banks $800.00
Hall and Holtz $16.50
Langkats Tls. 39.50
Langkats Tls. 39.75
Shanghai Dock Tls. 65.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 16.60
Batu Anams Tls. 2.47 1/2
Batu Anams Tls. 2.50
Batu Anams Tls. 2.47 1/2
Bukits Tls. 7.50
Butes Tls. 2.05
Chengs Tls. 5.10
Kamuntings Tls. 12.00
Padangs Tls. 18.75
Repah Tls. 1.65
Senawangs Tls. 24.00
Sua Manggis Tls. 8.75
Tanah Merah Tls. 12.75
Tebongs Tls. 36.00
Ziangbes Tls. 9.50
Trams "B" Tls. 94.50
Kota Bahroe Tls. 15.00
Direct Business Reported
Central $7.30
Anglo Javas Tls. 16.50
Chemors Tls. 2.65
Chengs Tls. 5.20
Padangs Tls. 18.50
Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 1.50
Sua Manggis Tls. 8.75
Tebongs Tls. 36.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, March 2, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.90 cash
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.95 cash
Klebangs Tls. 1.65 cash
Laou Kung Mow Tls. 72.00 March
Batu Anams Tls. 2.50 cash
Batu Anams Tls. 2.47 1/2 cash
Trams Tls. 94.50 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 9.55 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 9.50 cash
Direct
Hall and Holtz $16.50 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 17.00 March
Batu Anams Tls. 2.07 1/2 cash
Bukits Tls. 7.55 cash
Kelantans Tls. 1.50 cash

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

A BRITISH COMPANY

Registered in England, Hongkong, Japan, the Philippines and the Straits Settlements.

All forms of Life, Endowment, Educational and Partnership Policies issued on world-wide terms without unnecessary restrictions.

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Agencies throughout Asia.

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The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill Annual Meeting

The first ordinary meeting of shareholders of the Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill Company was held yesterday, at the office of the general managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. There were present:—Messrs. J. Johnstone (presiding), C. G. S. Mackie, Woo Ling-shu and Pang Ching-poo (directors), A. Brooke Smith (secretary), Jas. Kerfoot (mill superintendent), J. J. Dunne, G. P. Forster, Zee Quan-yuen, Wong Waikee, R. S. Piercy and J. Harrop, representing 121,625 shares.

The chairman said:—With your approval, I propose to take the report and accounts, which have been in your hands for some days, as read.

The accounts cover a working period of 14 months, it having been found convenient to close our books on December 31st, and, in future, the financial year of the company will commence on January 1st.

Your consulting committee venture to hope that you will consider the result satisfactory. At one time, indications pointed to the possibility of a small dividend to the ordinary shareholders, but, from August onwards, trade generally was of such a nature that we were compelled to accept prices for our yarns that showed serious losses, and I regret that we cannot do more than liquidate our liability to the preference shareholders, which absorbs Tls. 40,833.33.

I trust you will approve the proposed appropriation of the balance at credit of profit and loss account. From the report it will be seen that preliminary expenses are provided for and this item will not appear in future years.

The depreciation set aside for machinery is on the basis of 6% per annum, which your general managers consider reasonable. No. 1 mill buildings, which are of brick, are being written down 5%, but it has not been thought necessary to depreciate the buildings of No. 2 and 3 mills, as they are of concrete and have only been in operation for a few months.

The land required for the No. 2 and 3 mills and the weaving shed was purchased from my firm with certain buildings. Some of these, valued at Tls. 29,728, were demolished, and the auditors rightly require this amount to be written off in the course of a few years. Subject to your approval, Tls. 10,000 is being provided this year for this purpose Tls. 1,499.50 from working account and Tls. 8,500.50 from premium on shares. There are other small items for depreciation, but I do not think they call for any special comment.

Of the 25,000 ordinary shares offered to the public only 5,719 shares were originally applied for, but subsequently further application was received for the balance, and a large number of shares were issued at a premium of 5 and 10 per cent, with the result that the company made a profit of Tls. 8,500.50.

A first and final call of Tls. 3 per share on the 25,000 ordinary shares I have just alluded to was made payable on December 31st—at that date Tls. 67,983 had been received, and I am pleased to say that the present outstanding is only Tls. 600. I take this opportunity of reminding shareholders who have not yet paid the call that interest at the rate of 10% per annum is being charged on all amounts that are overdue.

Only 527 preference shares were applied for by the public and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., under their agreement with the company, took up the remaining 4,473.

Considering the present cost of machinery, shareholders may rest assured that they have an exceptionally cheap spinning plant. These remarks also apply to the reinforced concrete buildings, which, if contracted for today, would cost 70 to 80% more, owing to the very high price of steel.

With the approval of the consulting committee, your general managers have purchased 416 looms—116 locally and 300 from Messrs. Livesey and Sons—and I believe that this addition, which was not contemplated when the company was floated, will materially assist us in future years. The 116 looms purchased locally have been in operation since November, and I am pleased to say that their production has been well received.

The 300 looms purchased for shipment from England should have been despatched by the end of August, but, owing to Government demands on the makers, we have so far only received invoices for 190 looms, 20 of which have recently come into operation. I think it desirable to mention that the general managers, who have a very large interest in this company, are providing the necessary capital for the weaving plant at bank rate of interest, believing as they do that it will pay a satisfactory return on the money invested.

During the 14 months under review, the average number of spindles in operation was 30,000—slightly more than half our full capacity. Since September 90 to 95% of our spindles have been at work, and the balance will come into operation directly some further preparation machinery that has been ordered arrives. Here again, the war has caused a great delay in shipment being affected.

You will doubtless be interested to know that all the machinery is working satisfactorily, and that our yarns are realizing prices which compare favorably with those obtained by competitors. Our working costs have been heavy, owing to the small number of spindles at work, but this is an item that has already adjusted itself, and during this year our cost of production will be much lower.

Now a few words as to the course of trade. During the first ten months of our working period, demand for yarn was satisfactory—unfortunately that was when our production was trifling—but from August onwards, when our output was doubled, enquiry generally was most disheartening, and, in order to keep stocks at a reasonable level, it was necessary to accept prices much below the cost of production.

The monarchical movement and the scarcity of dyes were and still are, responsible for the paucity of enquiry since last summer, and the outlook for the near future causes your consulting committee some concern, I hope, however, that it may not be necessary for us to resort to short time.

This season's crop of China cotton was much inferior, both in quality and quantity, to the average of past years, and it has been necessary for us to import large quantities of foreign cotton.

Before concluding my remarks, I should like to refer to the valuable work done by Mr. Kerfoot, our mill superintendent. It is due to his untiring efforts that we have constituted a record for this country by erecting and bringing our No. 2 and 3 mills, containing 45,696 spindles, into complete operation within 10 months after the flotation of the company and I feel that the thanks of the shareholders are due to Mr. Kerfoot and his assistants.

If shareholders desire to ask any questions, I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability.

No questions were asked and the following resolutions were adopted:—

That the report and accounts, as presented be adopted. Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. Mackie.

That Messrs. Johnstone, Mackie, Dalgliesh, Woo Ling-shu and Pang Ching-poo be re-elected as members of the consulting committee. Proposed by Mr. Dunne and seconded by Mr. Piercy.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Mathews be re-elected auditors, at a remuneration of Tls. 750. Proposed by Mr. Forster and seconded by Mr. Harrop.

The chairman announced that dividend warrants to preference shareholders would be ready today.

Cotton Market Report

Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld writes as follows in his weekly Cotton market report:—

China Cotton.—The Cotton market during the past week has shown but little animation aside of occasional spurts of activity, with the general tendency "Steady" but reason of short commitments from the interior marts. Local Mills are for the present abiding their time in view of the uncertainty prevailing, in consequence of which they have adopted the hand to mouth policy, while the farmers on the other hand prefer to market their Cotton gradually in order to meet their incidental expenses. This is likely to prevent any serious decline, as the farmers are financially able to hold their Cotton indefinitely. The Yarn situation has again improved and the outlook may be said to be recovering from the lethargy it was thrown into during the past few months, and with the Revolutionary movement under control we hope to see a revival of activity in the Textile trade. Under the circumstances, therefore, the future outlook cannot be said to have changed. Tone of the market is steady.

Liverpool:—

Egyptian Cotton, F.G.F. Brown	11.75
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal	5.75
Price of Mid-Americans	7.74
Price of Mid-Americans last reported	7.72

Tone of market, quiet.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American. May...	11.33
Price of Mid-American. Oct....	11.72

Tone of market, quiet.

Indian Market:—

	Rps.
Hinganghat. Mar.-Apr. shipment	48
Yeotmal .... " "	46
St. F. Bengal. " "	39 1/2
Akola & Nagpur. " "	44 1/2

Tone of market, weak.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$800 Sa.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	2.90 Sa.
Cathay, pref.	6.80
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$420 B.
North China	Tls. 182 1/2
Union of Canton	950
Yangtsze	$250 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$161 Sa.
Hongkong Fire	$410
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref. ...	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	97s. 6d. B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 18 1/2 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54 B.
Kochien	Tls. 22 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d
Philippine	Tls. 2.85.
Raub	Tls. 3.30 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	old $95 1/2 S. new 91 1/2 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 65 Sa.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 93.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$76.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 106.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 105 B.
Wei-hai-wei Land ..	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$7 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)..	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 112.
International	Tls. 72 B.
International Pref. .	Tls. 76
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 71.
Soy Chee	Tls. 42.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 90 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.65 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 112 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y ..	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$140 B.
Green Island	$10.10 B.
Langkats	Tls. 39 3/4 Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 135.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16 1/2 Sa.
Llewellyn	$62 1/2
Lane, Crawford	$99 B.
Moutrie	$38 N.
Watson	$6.85 B.
Weeks	$18 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 18 3/4 B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 16.00 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6.00 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 46 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2 1/2 Sa.
Bukit Toh Alang ...	Tls. 7 1/2 Sa.
Bute	Tls. 2.05 Sa.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.65 Sa.
Chempedak	Tls. 18 1/4 B.
Cheng	Tls. 5.20 Sa.
Consolidated	Tls. 5.20 B.
Dominion	Tls. 18 1/2 B.
Guia Kalumpong ...	Tls. 12 B.
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 26 S.
Kamunting	Tls. 12 Sa.
Kapala	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 23 1/2 B.
Karan	Tls. 18 B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 14 3/4 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 25 1/2.
Padang	Tls. 18 1/2 Sa.
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 15.
Permata	Tls. 7 1/2.
Repah	Tls. 1.65 Sa.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.45 B.
Seekee	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Semambu	Tls. 2.35.
Senawang	Tls. 24 Sa.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 1.60 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 1/4.
S'hai Malay-Pref. ..	Tls. 15
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 3.
Sungala	Tls. 3 3/4 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8 3/4 Sa.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1 1/2 Sa.
Taiping	Tls. 3.60.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 12 3/4 Sa.
Tebong	Tls. 36 Sa.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.80.
Ziangbe	Tls. 9 1/2 Sa.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber..	Tls. 100
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams ...	Tls. 94 1/2 Sa.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury ..	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone....	Tls. 97 B.
S'hai Waterworks ..	Tls. 300

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

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Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for March 1 was 163 tons."

Freight and Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows in their fortnightly freight and coal market report:—

Since writing a fortnight ago the position in our Homeward Freight market remains the same as regards the demand for space and the supply of tonnage but rates to Europe by the China Homeward Conference Lines have been increased on several articles and all measurement cargo previously under £5.10.0 is increased to £5.10.0 per ton of 40 cubic feet whilst rates to America via Pacific have also advanced another 25% on the ocean proportion since last writing.

Coastwise:—The demand for tonnage on the coast, particularly in the South, continues in the most unheard of manner and rates are soaring "sky-high" no sooner is one "record" touched than more tonnage is required at a higher rate still and it is quite impossible to say to what extent rates will rise in the open market.

For London and the Continent:—The next cargo-boats on this berth are as follows:—

(London)

Steamers.	Sailing.
Iyo Maru	Mar. 5
Glenstrae	Mar. 8
Miyazaki Maru	Mar. 19

(Marseilles, London)

Nore ..... Mar. 23

For New York via Cape:—The s.s. City of Baroda now occupies this berth, she will sail on the 4th instant and be followed by the s.s. Indrasamha on the 15th after which no loading has been declared as yet.

Coast Rates

(South Japan)

Coal Ports:
To Shanghai: Yen 3.00 nominal.
To Hongkong: Yen 4.00 firm.
To Singapore: $6.50 fixed.
Hongay:
To Shanghai: $5.50 fixed.
To Chinkiang: $5.75 offered.
To Swatow: $5.50 offered.
To Hongkong: $5.00 fixed.
To Saigon: $5.00 fixed.
Haiphong:
To Canton $5.00 fixed.
Wuhu:
To Canton: 34 cands. liner terms, firm.
Chinkiang:
To Canton: 34 cands. liner terms, firm.
Wuhu:
To Swatow: 32 cands. liner terms.
Saigon:
To Hongkong: rice 75 cents per picul fixed and offered, very firm.
Saigon:
To Philippines (1 Port): rice $1.10 per picul rising.
Dalny, Chefoo:
To Canton: 60 cents liner terms, firm.
To Amoy and Swatow: 5 cents liner terms, steady.

Japan Coal:—The coal market in Japan is still advancing owing to a shortage of supply in consequence of the tremendous demand for all kinds of coals for industrial purposes.

In Shanghai the market is also very firm and several contracts have recently been concluded with native dealers at much higher rates than obtained last Autumn, but the time for delivery has been restricted owing to the difficulty of forecasting freights at too distant a period.

Fushun Coal:—Supplies are as limited as ever.

Kaiping Coal:—Owing to the extraordinary rise in freights practically no new business has been done, buyers are at present unable to offer a price commensurate with the cost of carriage. Purchasers must be prepared for a very big advance in quotations in the near future.

Coal Quotations

(Japan Coal)

	Tls.
Ida Lamp (none for sale).....	6.90
Kishima Lump	8.20
Kishima Dust (No Stock).....	5.70
Ohnoura 3 ft. Lump (No Stock)	—
Ohnoura 5 ft. Small (No Stock)	—
Yoshio Small (none for sale)..	6.00
Miike Lump (Contracted for)..	—
Miike Small (Contracted for)..	—
Miike Dust (Contracted for)..	—
Fukushima Lump (none for sale)	6.75
Shimoyamada Unscreened	5.60
Miyoshi Lump	5.60
Shakano (Contracted for)	6.10
Yoshinotani N. 1 Lump.....	7.70
Yoshinotani No. 2 Lump.....	6.20

(Kaiping Coal)

	ex Wharf Tls.
Navy Lump	8.50
Navy Dust	5.60
Loco Lump	7.00
No. 1 Slack	5.30
Linsi Lump	6.00
Linsi Slack	5.00

(Manchurian Coal)

	Tls.
Fu-Shun Unscreened ex godown (none for sale)	7.00
Fu-Shun Dust	6.40
Fu-Shun Lump (no stock)....	—
Pensihu Navy Lump.....	12.00
Pensihu Unscreened	8.00
Pensihu Dust	6.25
Honan Anthracite Lump	12.00

WAR CHANGES DESCENT OF MANY BRITISH TITLES

Heirs to More Than One Hundred of Them Have Been Killed

London, January 29.—Changes in the succession to more than 100 titles have been caused by the war. Scarce a noble family in Great Britain but mourns a kinsman who has been killed in action or died of wounds. The sorrowful "roll of honor" includes a member of the royal family, Prince Maurice of Battenberg; seven peers, sixteen baronets, who, although they hold hereditary titles, are not members of the House of Lords; six knights, one hundred and sixty-four Companions of the Bath out of seven hundred and five military members of that class of the order, ninety-five sons of peers, eighty-two sons of baronets and eighty-four sons of knights.

In quite a number of instances the peerage is threatened with extinction owing to the death of all the possible heirs. Among titles so affected are the marquisate of Lincolnshire and the baronies of Knaresborough, Playfair, Ribblesdale, Rosmead and Stamfordham.

Half a dozen baronets are also left without heirs, and several titles are in doubt owing to the heirs being reported "missing."

The war has been most cruel to some noble families. Lord Penrhyn has lost his eldest son and two half-brothers, Lord Desborough has lost two sons, as have also Sir George Dashwood, Sir Henry E. St. L. Clarke and Sir Lulham Pound, while Sir Archibald Lucas-Tooth has lost two brothers, and two successive heirs to the earldom of Loudoun have been killed.

King George's Cousin

Prince Maurice of Battenberg, King George's first cousin, was killed in battle in France. He was only twenty-three years old, the youngest son of Prince Henry of Battenberg who married Princess Beatrice, a sister of King Edward. The young Prince's sister, "Princess Ena," married King Alfonso of Spain. Prince Maurice was a lieutenant in the King's Royal Rifle Corps. His two brothers also went to the front. Lieut. Prince Alexander of the Royal Grenadier Guards and Lieut. Prince Leopold of the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Of the peers who have given their lives for their country Earl Annesley was closely related to the Beresfords, into which family Miss Vivien Gould married. With the death of Baron Kesteven in active service, the title becomes extinct. Baron de Freyne shared the same fate as his son on the battlefield. The Earl of Longford, who sat in the House of Lords as Baron Gilchester, was a veteran of the Boer war. Viscount Northland was the grandson and heir of the Earl of Ranfurly.

Baron Petre, of a most ancient family, was sixteenth of that title. Sir John Petre was created first Baron in 1603. The fourth Baron died in the Tower of London in 1683. He had been committed there with four other peers. The Earl of Seafield, of the Scottish Grants and Ogilvies, was succeeded by his daughter, only fifteen years old, now Countess of Seafield, twelfth of the line.

Many Baronets

Among the baronets who have been killed, who, while not members of the House of Peers held hereditary titles, are Sir Gawine Baillie, Lieut. Col. Sir Evelyn Bidley Bradford, whose son and heir is but five years old; Capt. Sir Montague Cholmeley, of a branch of the Cholmondeley family, which has omitted some of the silent letters in the name, which they still pronounce "Chummly;" Sir Roland Corbet, Sir Archibald Gibson Craig, Sir Robert Duff, Sir John Fowler, Sir Edward Hulse, Sir Thomas Keithless, Sir Richard Levinge, Sir John Milbanks, Sir William Napier, Sir Gilchrist Ogilvy, Sir Edward Stewart Richardson, Sir Frank Rose and Sir Francis Waller.

Sole-Saving Popular; Cost of Shoes Goes Up

St. Louis, January 20.—Sole saving is going to become increasingly popular in the United States in the next ninety days, when a general advance in the price of all classes of shoes is expected. St. Louis shoe manufacturers declare the cost of shoe production has advanced from 5 to 25 per cent within the last ninety days, and that the end is not in sight.

United States army shoes, which were sold at $2.90, now cost more than $3 a pair. The British Government recently purchased practically all of the calfskin in the country, and now seeks sole leather material.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kulala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... „ 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
ChangchunHarbin		Tientsin
(Kwan-	Hongkong	Tsingtau
chendze)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen)	o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..... U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. 4,210,000
U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1-A, Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen $48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

March 10, 1915.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 500,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balel
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Cember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. R. DER KINDEREN.
Manager.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital ... $20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital .. 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

5671.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on February 29, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	12-18
Mutton	„	12-18
Pork	„	20-25
Veal	„	20-25
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	16-18
Pomfret	„	—
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	15-30
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	25-30
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	80-1.00
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	$1.00-1.20
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	10-12
Quail	„	20-25
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	30-40
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	4-5
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	25-30
Lemons	each	10-12
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-10
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	10-12
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	15-16
Broad Beans	per lb.	14-15
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	5-10
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	10-12
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	6-8
Peas	„	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-3.00
Parsnips	per lb.	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.70
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.50
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Bran	„	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.25
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

WILD MEN OF BORNEO TAME, SAYS DR. COOK

Women Won't Permit Them To Work, Declares Explorer, Home on Kristianiafjord

New York, Jan. 25.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook came back from a visit of discovery to Borneo yesterday on the steamer Kristianiafjord. He is still awaiting a favorable opportunity of proving his assertion that he was first at the North Pole.

His Borneo expedition was the result of the British authorities in India refusing him permission to attempt the ascent of Mount Everest.

"Unable to get a steamer from Singapore to Borneo I made the passage on a tewnty-eight-foot boat," said the doctor. "Instead of a race of wild men I found them to be gentle, tall, well-built folk of fair complexion. The Dutch Government stopped their head-hunting years ago.

"The women will not permit the men to work at all. The women run the Government, the house and everything else. All the men do is to take unto themselves as many wives as they desire.

"My return to the United States is due to the fact that Congress will have before it five bills leading to an investigation of my claims as discoverer of the Pole. The investigation will vindicate and clear me."

∴ ∵ AMUSEMENTS ∵ ∴

APOLLO THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For March 3rd, 4th and 5th

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
"THE MENACE"
Pathe's Film d'Art
A Splendid Topical Play.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting latest War Incidents, including many interesting scenes at Loos.

"WIFFLES IN WAR TIME"
A highly amusing comedy, by M. Prince.

"AT WAR WITH NATURE"
A Film of a most interesting description.

"THE SLEEP WALKER"
An amusing comedy.

CHARLES, CHAPLIN
In another screaming Comedy, entitled
"THE NEW JANITOR"

Grand Variety Entertainment

Benefit performance for the famous Spanish Dancers,

Merry and Montes

AT THE
LYCEUM THEATRE
at 9.15 p.m.
Friday, 10th March, 1916.

Assisted by
Mrs. W. J. ISENMAN, Mrs. STEPHEN, Mrs. THORESEN, Mr. D. J. DONNE, Mr. G. B. STORMES and many others.

Songs, Dances, Sketches, Bull Fight, etc.

Booking at Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
Usual prices.

The Hongkew Skating Rink

GRAND
CHARITY MASQUERADE CARNIVAL
for the
WAR RELIEF FUND
On Saturday, March 4th
SKATING from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.
and
DANCING from 1 a.m. to 3 a.m.
ADMISSION $1.00
Prizes will be given for Fancy Costume (Ladies and Gentlemen), Fast Skating etc., etc., etc.
The Hongkew Skating Rink
North Szechuen Road (Ext.)
opposite road to the old
International Skating Rink
8839

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!

"THE MASTER KEY"
9th and 10th Episodes—
Four Parts

"FATAL BUMPING"
Keystone Comedy
and
"MABEL AT THE WHEEL"
Two Parts

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th March

"PEEPS INTO NATURE'S REALMS"
Interesting

"THE MASTER KEY"
First, Second and Third Episodes. Six Parts.

"FATTY'S DEBUT"
Keystone Comedy.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For 3rd, 4th and 5th March, 1916.

1.— *"FOOL'S-HEAD AS SPORTSMAN"* *Comic*

2.— *"JELLYFISH"* *Scientific*

3.— *"MAN WANTED"* *Comic*

4.— *"WEDDING TRIP"* *Comedy*

5.— **"THE BLACK BOX"** *6th Episode. 1st and 2nd Parts.*

6.— *"CHARLIE BY THE SEA"* *Comedy*

Complete Change of Programme Every Monday and Friday.

Two Performances Nightly:—
1st at 7.30 p.m. *2nd at 9.30 p.m.*

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination,	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 4	..	New York	City of Baroda	Jap.	Mason	M.B.K.
" 5	P.M.	San Francisco	Hazel Dollar	Br.	Ridley	R. DollarCo
" 9	P.M.	Tacoma	Canada Maru	Jap.	Hori	A. T. Co.
" 12	5.30*	Seattle	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nagasuye	N. Y. K.
" 15	..	Tacoma	Kumi Maru	Jap.		A. T. Co.
" 17	P.M.	San Francisco etc.,	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
" 20	noon	Seattle	Yokohama M.	Jap.	Shinobe	N. Y. K.
" 24	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	Davison	C. P. O. S.
Apr. 5	P.M.	Tacoma	Manila Maru	Jap.	Kobayashi	A. T. Co.
" 7	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hoperaft	C. P. O. S.
" 9	noon	Seattle	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N. Y. K.
" 11	P.M.	San Francisco	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Peat	A. T. Co.
" 17	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, H'lu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
" 21	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
" 23	P.M.	Tacoma	Hawaii Maru	Jap	Saitow	A. T. Co.
" 28	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Halley	C. P. O. S.
May 6	P.M	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
June 24	P.M	Frisco, Japan, H'lu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
Aug 28	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 3	P.M.	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	Milorzoroff	R V F
" 7	1.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Chikusen Maru	Jap.	Yashara	N.Y.K.
" 17	P.M	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.,	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A T. Co
" 19	9.00	Kobe Yokohama	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	Irisawa	N. Y. K.
" 24	P.M.	Nagaski, Kobe	E'press of Russia	Br.	Davison	C.P.O.S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Mar 4	3.00	Marseilles etc.,	Atlantique	Fr.	Charbonnel	Cie. M. M.
" 5	10.30*	Marseilles via Cape	Iyo Maru	Jap.	Okamoto	N. Y. K.
" 6	..	Bombay	Nankin	Br.	Manley	P. & O.
" 8	..	London	Glenstrae	Br.	Roger	B. & S.
" 15	..	Marseilles etc.,	Amazone	Fr.	Lafont	Cie. M. M.
" 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Eumaeus	Br.	Martens	B. & S.
" 15	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	Dodd	B. & S.
" 19	10.00*	London etc.	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Terasaka	N. Y. K.
" 20	A.M.	Colombo	Novara	Br.	Heavington	P. & O.
" 23	..	London	Nore	Br.	Asbury	P. & O.
" 29	A.M.	Marseilles	Polynesien	Fr.	Costa	Cie M. M.
Apr 2	..	Marseilles via Cape	Kitano Maru	Jap.	Cope	N. Y. K.
" 3	..	Bombay	Malta	Br.	Talbot	P. & O.
" 17	..	Bombay	Nagoya	Br.	Garwood	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 3	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow H'kong,	Feiching	Chi.	Baines	C.M.SN.Co.
" 3	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
" 4	11.00*	Takao, Formosa	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	Yamaga	N. Y. K.
" 4	10.00*	Hongkong	Yokohama M.	Jap.	Shinobe	N Y K
" 5	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Lachow	Br.	Gibbs	B. & S.
" 5	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.S.N.Co
" 6	10.00*	Wuhu, Canton	Tientsin	Br.	Cogan	B. & S.
" 7	11.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Kiukiang	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
" 7	11.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
Apr 9	P.M	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	Hashimoto	A T Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 3	P.M.	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	Milorzoroff	R. V. F.
" 4	10.00*	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
" 4	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Vestfold	Nor.	Bestelsen	K. M. A.
" 4	D.L.	Tientsin	Proteus	Br.	Larsen	K. M. A.
" 5		Taingtao	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	Yebiko	S. M. R.
" 5	D.L.	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Lienshing	Br.	Carle	J. M & Co.
" 7	1.00	Dairen	Nakaki Maru	Jap.	Satoh	S. M. R.
" 7		Tientsin	Anping Maru	Jap.	Muira	N. K. K.
" 9	10.00*	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	N'combe	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.,	Kutwo	Br.	Sellar	J. M. & Co.
" 3	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.
" 4	M.N.	do	Tachsang Maru	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.
" 5	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	Owen	B. & S.
" 6	M.N.	do	Siangyang M.	Jap.	Scott	N. K. K.
" 6	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	Mellwain	C.M.SN.Co.
" 6	M.N.	do	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	Ikeda	N. Y. K.
" 7	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	Gibb	J.M. & Co.
" 7	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	Lindstrom	C.M.SN.Co
" 7	M.N.	do	Nanyang Maru	Jap	Yasaki	N. K. K.
" 7	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	Phillip	J. M. & Co.
" 9	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br	Frazier	B. & S.
			Talee Maru	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Mar 2	Ningpo	Kiangtsao	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Mar 2	C'wangtao	Proteus	2247	Nor.	Larsen	K M A	K.M.A.W.
Mar 2	C'wangtao	Vestfold	1172	Nor	Gestelsen	K.M.A.	K.M.A.W.
Mar 2	Dairy	Kohoku Maru	1631	Jap.	Yamaga	N K K	
Mar 2	Swatow	Yusang	1922	Br.	Campbell	J. M. & Co	
Mar 2	Japan	Chikugo Maru	496	Jap.	Akamatzu	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Mar 2	Tientsin	Fengtien	1078	Br.	Harris	B. & S.	
Mar 2	Hankow	Suiwo	1785	Br.	Sellar	J. M. & Co	C N W
Mar 2	Hankow	Tachang Maru	1681	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.	S H W
Mar 2	Hongkong	Lachow	1221	Br.	Davies	B. & S.	L.P.D.W.
							W T W.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 2	Hankow, etc.,	Tachi Maru	1285	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K
" 2	Hankow, etc.,	Ngankin	1920	Chi.	Murray	Tsingtao
" 2	Hankow, etc.	Tungchow	1719	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.
" 2	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Kasuga Maru	1263	Br.	Bennett	B. & S.
" 2	Japan	Wuhu	2868	Jap.	Yagin	N. Y. K.
" 2	Wuhu	Sinkiang	1227	Br.	Wake	B. & S.
" 2	Hongkong, Canton	Tsingtau Maru	1655	Br.	Williams	B. & S.
" 2	Dairen	Tver	1677	Jap.	Takeshima	S. S
" 2	Chinwangtao	Nore	1492	Rus.	Condaraki	K M A
" 2	Japan	Prosperiaus	6696	Br.	Asbury	P. & O.
" 2	London	Sakai Maru	6118	Br.	Braithwaite	B. & S.
" 2	Chinwangtao	Kiangtsao	169	Jap.	Kato	M. B. Co
" 2	Ningpo		2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.SN.Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 2	Amoy, Swatow, H'kong	Feiching	980	Chi.	Baines	C.M.S N Co
" 2	Hankow, etc.,	Kiangsin	2101	Chi.	Milligan	C.M.S N Co
" 2	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	1735	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co.
" 2	Hankow, etc.,	Tokyang Maru	1957	Jap.	Takeshita	N. K. K.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
10 P	Feb. 28	Cruise	Ajax	Am Aux.	800		80	Lundberg
B M W	Dec. 20	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	313	Fewel
YTPDW	Feb 21	Cruise	Elcano	Am g-b.	620	8	95	Coxe
1 6	Feb. 18	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
P&OSI	Oct. 21	Tsingtao	Helena	Am g-b.	1897	13	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
	Antilochus	Jan. 5
	Atreus	Feb. 3
	Atsuta Maru	Feb. 7
	City of Colombo	Jan. 23
	Hitachi Maru	Feb. 20
	Helenus	Feb. 2
	Kansas	Feb. 6
	Kioto	Dec. 14
	Knight Companion	Feb. 21
	Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
	Mongara	Feb. 10
	Nellore	Jan. 30
	Peleus	Dec. 31
	Pingsuey	Mar. 1
	Pyrrhus	Dec. 8
	Suwa Maru	Jan. 23
	Tydeus	Jan. 16
	Waimana	Feb. 18
	Yangtsze	Jan. 23
For Marseilles, etc.		
	Andre Lebon	Feb. 16
	Cordillere	Feb. 2
	Porthos	Jan. 26
	Taki Maru	Jan. 19
For Bombay		
	Kashmir**	Jan. 24
	Namur**	Feb. 20
	Sardinia**	Feb. 7
For Vancouver, etc.		
	Hugh Hogan	Feb. 3
	Ide Maru	Jan. 12
	J. A. Moffett	Jan. 5
	Javary	Jan. 25
	Kamokura Maru	Feb. 27
	Kosoku Maru	Mar. 1
	Mexico Maru	Feb. 6
	Monteagle	Feb. 19
	Shimpo Maru	Feb. 26
	Shidzuoka Maru	Feb. 7
For New York		
	Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9
	Indra	Feb. 7
	St. Patrick	Feb. 27
	Skipton Castle	Jan. 22
	Tuscan Prince	Jan. 26
For San Francisco, etc.		
	China	Feb. 18
	Panama	Dec. 16
	Robert Dollar	Feb. 25
	Sequoya	Feb. 13
	Tenyo Maru	Feb. 18
	Yucatan	Feb. 16

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Ajax	Jan. 29	Mar. 17
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 15	Mar. 30
Gleniffer	Jan. 5	Mar. 31
Hirano Maru	Jan. 29	Mar. 10
Iyo Maru		Mar. 3
Kamo Maru	Feb. 26	Apr. 7
Kashima Maru	Mar. 11	Apr. 30
Kintuck	Jan. 29	Mar. 17
Katori Maru	Feb. 12	Mar. 24
Keemun		Mar. 4
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Mar. 6
Machaon	Jan. 15	Mar. 10
Malta**	Feb. 5	Mar. 16
Mentor	Feb. 24	Apr. 10
Mishima Maru	Mar. 25	May. 5
Mongara	Apr. 29	June. 12
Monmouthshire	Dec. 5	Mar. 5
Merionethshire	Jan. 30	Mar. 30
Nelens	Feb. 5	Mar. 20
Nellore	Apr. 15	May. 29
Nagoya**	Feb. 19	Mar. 30
Namur	Mar. 4	Apr. 19
Ningchow	Feb. 19	Apr. 5
Nankin	Mar. 18	Apr. 27
Novara**	Jan. 22	Mar. 3
Oanfa	Feb. 12	Mar. 29
Perseus	Jan. 4	Mar. 5
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Mar. 10
Teiresias	Jan. 15	Mar. 16
Teucer	Jan. 29	Mar. 15

FROM CALCUTTA

Itola		Mar. 16

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Awa Maru	Mar. 7	Apr. 4
Aki Maru	Jan. 11	Mar. 4
Empress of Asia		Apr. 22
Empress of Japan		Apr. 7
Empress of Russia		Mar. 25
Monteagle		Apr. 28
Sado Maru	Feb. 22	Mar. 21

FROM NEW YORK

City of Agra	Jan. 15	Mar. 10
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Mar. 20
City of Lincoln	Jan. 31	Mar. 30
Egremont Castle	Nov. 6	Mar. 5
Grena	Nov. 24	Mar. 5
Indradeo	Jan. 17	Apr. 5
Indrawadi	Dec. 30	Mar. 10
Indraghiri	Dec. 17	Mar. 14
Kathlamba	Oct. 23	Mar. 5
Lincluden	Dec. 25	Mar. 6
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	Mar. 15
Tottori Maru	Dec. 24	Apr. 10
Welsh Prince	Nov. 12	Mar. 20

FROM CHRISTIANIA

Ceylon	Feb. 7	Mar. 30
Siam	Jan. 30	Mar. 25
Sumatra	Jan. 8	Mar. 3
Yeddo	Feb. 11	Mar. 30

FROM MARSEILLES

Polynesien	Feb. 9	Mar. 9

FROM GOTHENBURG

Chile	Dec. 8	Mar. 15

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Canada Maru	Apr. 13	Mar. 10
Chiyo Maru	Mar. 4	Apr. 30
Mexico Maru	Mar. 23	Apr. 19
Manila Maru	Feb. 17	Mar. 14
Tacoma Maru	Feb. 16	Mar. 14
Panama Maru	Jan. 7	Apr. 16
Shinyo Maru	Feb. 9	Mar. 17
Yokohama Maru	Feb. 4	Mar. 16

* Due date is approximate.
** Transhipment from Colombo.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tachang Maru, Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Friday, March 3, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Siangyang Maru, Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. wharf on Sunday, March 5, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

AMOY, SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The str. Feiching, Capt. A. B. Baines, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.— The str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Pootung wharf on March 4 at 11 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Agents' Office at 10 a.m., on the same day. For Freight or Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

FOOCHOW.—The str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The str. Persia Maru, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Sunday, April 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The str. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, March 17. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The str. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, March 17. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to the American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Fooksang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Kinling will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Hongkong for Tientsin on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Lienshing left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.C. s.s. Choysang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow and Foochow today.

The M.M. s.s. Atlantique left Kobe for Shanghai on Wednesday, March 1, at 6 p.m. and may be expected to arrive at Woosung today at or about 11 p.m. The tender Whangpoo with passengers and mails is due to arrive alongside the M.M. jetty on Saturday, the 4th inst., at or about 8 a.m.

The K.M.A. s.s. Sishan (chartered) left Chingwantao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Astrachan (chartered) left Chingwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Iyo Maru, with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Wednesday, and may be expected to arrive at the Co.'s buoy today at noon. The tender carrying up passengers and mails is expected to arrive at the Customs jetty about 1 p.m. This steamer will be despatched for London on Sunday, March 5.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Amoy for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah, left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung, will leave Tientsin for Shanghai tomorrow.

Positions of the steamers of the Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd., are stated below: s.s. Canton left Algiers December 22 for Rotterdam; s.s. Peking left Christiania December 18 for India; s.s. Yeddo left Christiania February 11 for China and Japan; s.s. Nippon arrived Bombay December 24; s.s. Ceylon passed Gibraltar February 29; s.s. Japan arrived Shimonoseki February 22; s.s. Sumatra due Singapore March 6.

The P. and O. s.s. Arabia in June or July last year, outward bound, sighted a submarine off Ushant and was one of the first steamers to be provided with a 4-7 gun. She at once went round and disclosed her gun at the stern but before it could be fired the submarine dived. It was then discovered that the gun would not go off. There was a large amount of discussion for a day or two when an officer of the marine artillery, who happened to be on board, pointed out that unless a certain connection was made it would never go off. The Captain reported the matter at Gibraltar. We believe there was no officer on board but only a gun crew.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru from Japan:—Mr. C. Okamoto, Lieut. T. Isoya, Mr. and Mrs. Shiraki, Mr. W. S. Guy, Mr. S. Den, Mr. M. Cho, Mr. G. Ryu, Mr. Ohki, Mrs. R. Liu, Mr. and Mrs. Arakawa and 2 children, Mr. T. Naoi, Mr. Y. Watanuki, Mr. V. Shato, Mr. O. Yonesawa, Mr. S. Nakayama, Mr. M. Ishizaki, Mrs. R. Otsuka and 1 child, Mr. Y. Ohoka, Mr. T. Tanaka, Mr. Nagamatsu, Mrs. Y. Ohmachi, Mr. T. Morofuji.

Per C.N. s.s. Fengtien from Tientsin:—Mrs. Harris, and Mrs. Copp.

Per C.N. s.s. Luchow from Hongkong:—Mrs. Simons, Capt. Hudson, and Mr. Bishop.

Passengers Departed

Per s.s. Tungchow for Tientsin:—Mr. G. G. Wood. For Chefoo:—Mr. and Mrs. Quien, Mrs. and Miss J. McNeur.

Per s.s. Luenho for Hankow:—Mrs. A. F. McCormick and three children.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.K.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave the jetty in front of 5, the Bund at 10 a.m.

The tender Whangpoo conveying departing passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Atlantique will leave the Co's jetty at 3 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

1.—Very fine weather in the northern and central districts; overcast in the South. The anticyclone is still prevailing in Central China. The depression of Japan has grown very deep and violent. Fresh to strong winter monsoon on our coasts.

2.—Very fine mild weather. Barometer falling.

Meteorological Readings

Thursday, March 2, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm.	765.80	766.52
" " Inches	30.15	30.18
Variation in m. for 24 h	-4.26	-4.26
Variation in m. for 12 h	-1.40	-0.66
Wind { Direction	SW	WSW
Wind { Kilom per hour	22	10
Wind { Miles	13.7	6.2
Temperature { Cen	1°2	6°7
Temperature { Fahr.	34.2	44.1
Humidity: 00	87	61
Nebulosity: 5-10	0	0
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

C. P. O. S. LTD.

Homeward Sailings Canada, U.S., Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Empress of Russia	Mch.	24
Empress of Japan	Apr.	7
Empress of Asia	,,	21
Monteagle	,,	28
Empress of Russia	May	19
Empress of Japan	June	3
Empress of Asia	,,	16
Monteagle	July	1
Empress of Russia	,,	14
Empress of Japan	July	29
Empress of Asia	Aug.	11

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Mar. 17
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Apr. 11
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	May 6
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June 3
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June 28
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 8

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Mar. 7
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Apr. 28
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	May 23
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	July. 11
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Aug. 8
			Sept. 26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Mar. 23
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 2
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
			Sept. 16

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S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails Aug. 28th., 1916.

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First Floor, Union Building

'Phone 1886

Vessels in Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlsen	Carlowitz	N G L B 2
Feb 19	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	Paramore	C.M.S.N.Co	K N A
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4226	Aus.	Tricovich	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Japan	Chiyo	1868	Aus.	Tarabuchia	Aus. Lloyd	C M E W
Feb 29	Hongkong	City of Brods	3305	Jap.	Mason	M. B. K.	M.B.K.W
Aug 5	Hongkong	Denbigh Hall	985	Ger.	Voerbeak	H. H. & Co	B X II
Feb 28	Hongkong	Fortuna	3211	Br.	Hay	M. B. K.	P W E
Dec 27	Nanking	Feiching	18	Ger.	Hense	H. D. & Co	[illegible]
Mar 1	Hongkong	Glenstrae	1980	Chi.	Baines	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 27	S. Francisco	Hazel Dollar	3054	Br.	Roger	Glen Line	K L W
Feb 29	Hankow	Hanyang	2804	Br.	Ridley	Dollar Co.	C a D
Mar 1	Hankow	Anping	1129	Br.	Puckett	B. & S.	C N C W
Feb 4	Singapore	Siami	981	Chi.	Henderson	B. & S.	H Y P W
Jan 8	Hongay	Kano	1608	Br.	Watson	Meier & Co	Y T P D
Feb 22	Chwangtao	Kiangping	981	Chi	Hoeg	Koller & Co	Y T P D W
Feb 29	Hankow	Kiangsin	2101	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.	Y T P D
Mar 1	Hankow	Luenho	1205	Chi.	Milligan	M.S.N Co	K.L.Y.W.
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	682	Br	Jackson	J. M. & Co	W
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	682	Ger	Ratke	Meichers	N G L B 1
Feb 16	Hankow	Meian	461	Ger	Lehmann	Meichers	N G L B 1
Jan 28	Ichang	Ninjo Maru	270	Am	Augustad	S. Oil Co.	K N O
Feb 25	Hongkong	Nankin	4251	Jap	Gamo	Suzuki & Co	Y T P D
Jan 8	Hongkong	Keelung	677	Br.	Manley	K.K	I V
Jan 24	Cruise	Otowa Maru	727	Jap	Reed	N. Y. K.	I A D
Feb 22	Wenchow	Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	Peterson	N. T. Co	[illegible]
July 30	Sunchan	Poochi	3367	Ger.	Kaplar	M.SN.Co	P D
July 8	Hongkong	Silesia	840	Ger.	[illegible]	H. A. L.	[illegible]
Dec 16	Yangtze	Taishun	46	Aus	[illegible]	Aus. Lloyd	V II
Feb 25	Manila	Taiwan	495	Chi	Inese	N Co	D W
Mar 1	Vladivostock	Toward	74	Am.	Smart	Dodwell	D W
Feb 17	Ningpo	Simbirsk	356	Rus	Milorzoroff	C V F	9 P
Mar [illegible]	Hankow	Yushun	1079	Chi	Logge	M.S.NCo	D W
		Yokyang Maru	2225	Jap.	Takeshita	N Y K	N.Y.K.W.

Mr. Pearce Collects $2,000 For Shantung Rd. Hospital

Practical Backing to Appeal for Institution Badly Needing Funds; War Has Hit it Heavily

The little group of supporters which attended the sixty-ninth annual meeting of the Shantung Road Chinese Hospital, yesterday afternoon, was decidedly more elated when it went away than when it assembled. The institution is just now more than ever hard up—another of the world war's evils—consequently a special appeal has had to be sent out for funds, those making it, under the circumstances, being more hopeful than confident.

Mr. E. C. Pearce, chairman of the Municipal Council, who presided, emphasised this appeal, hurried through the formal business and wished everyone good evening, modestly omitting any reference to something he had done. Dr. Davenport, however, called them back for the information that Mrs. Pearce had handed him an envelope containing checks or orders for, roundly, $1,800 and Tls. 25, subscribed through Mrs. Pearce and her husband, by Chinese and others.

Mr. Pearce explained that, on speaking to some Chinese friends, he found that they knew all about the hospital, but it had never occurred to them that it wanted money badly. He therefore bailed them up on the spot and he suggested others should do likewise.

Amongst those present at the meeting were Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Pearce, Mr. C. M. Bain, Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Davenport, Mr. L. G. Cubitt, Mr. Y. C. Tong, Mr. M. Y. Chung, Mr. J. H. Teesdale, Mr. A. Hide, Rev. E. Box, Dr. H. C. Patrick, Rev. E. Burnip, Rev. and Mrs. A. L. Greig, Miss Clark (women's matron) and Mrs. J. A. C. Smith (men's matron).

Mr. Pearce said:

"I feel certain that you one and all have read with a great deal of interest both Dr. Davenport's report of the men's hospital and Dr. Couper Patrick's report of the women's ward. I feel convinced that, after having read them, you cannot have helped arriving at the same conclusion as I did—that, in the many and multifarious duties in connection with this hospital, a vast amount of work and good are being done for the benefit of others. That we may all benefit others in our daily labors is a good, sound Christian maxim and a lesson that is being taught to us all by the untiring efforts of the hospital staff.

Appreciation of Staff

"From the report, you will have gathered that considerable changes have occurred to the staff during the year, two prominent members, Dr. Price and Mr. Brown, having answered the call of their King and country, leaving the hospital somewhat shorthanded. Our thanks are due to those left behind for their successful endeavors to cope with the extra labor thrown thus upon their shoulders—a work which has been undertaken by them in a cheerful and ungrudging spirit and in which they have earned a deep debt of gratitude from both the foreign and Chinese communities of Shanghai.

"I would more especially mention Dr. Patrick's valuable work in connection with the women's ward. I would like, therefore, to ask you this afternoon to accord your hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Davenport and to all those associated with him.

"The other day I had the pleasure of being shown over the hospital by Dr. Davenport, who, I understand, has now completed ten years as Medical Officer, representing a period of most creditable work amongst the Chinese. I congratulate the subscribers in being able to retain the services of so able and courteous a gentleman.

"In my round I was particularly struck by the great medical work that is being carried on in our midst, in the very heart of a great Chinese population, which, together with the native city, the French Settlement, Chapei and the surrounding suburbs, cannot be numbered at much less than a million souls. The great cleanliness of the place, the cheery spirit of both the foreign and native workers cannot but have an excellent impression upon all patients, who, in their ailments, are lucky enough to take advantage of the great lesson of Christian civilisation, as interpreted by most western nations, that is being taught daily within these walls.

Famous Throughout China

"The Shantung Road Hospital is known and renowned throughout this enormous country. Chinese patients come from afar to be cured of their many complaints, receive solace in their calamities, relief in their afflictions and go forth to their homes with no other words but praise for the ever kindly treatment they receive. No less than seventy-one years of good work has been performed and the hospital continues to be a standing monument to those men who have labored and who are now laboring in the interests of humanity. Truly, it shall never be said that they have labored in vain.

"Every laborer is worthy of his hire and a hospital that is performing such an infinite amount of local relief among the Chinese population is surely worthy of a balance at its banker's of no mean amount on its credit side. The terrible war which is devastating Europe has already seriously affected the hospital financially. Drugs, instruments, dressings, etc., are in some instances unobtainable and, in others, exorbitant prices have to be paid, while, on the other hand, subscriptions from foreigners are more than likely to be curtailed, owing to the heavy calls from home.

"To meet this, an appeal has been made through an influential source to the leading Chinese merchants of the Settlement for more generous support and I take this opportunity to endorse the appeal, as, without wind, no ship can sail over the sea of life. It therefore behoves the community, both foreign and the Chinese more especially, in this Settlement to see that this ship is well and truly found."

The report and accounts for the year were adopted and committees elected as follows:

Foreign:—Messrs. C. M. Bain, G. A. Johnson, E. J. Oakshott, E. Pugh, Dr. R. J. Marshall and Dr. E. D. Jackson.

Chinese:—Messrs. Chun Fai-ting, Chu Pao-san, Shik Li-kung, M. Y. Chung, Yu Ya-ching, Y. C. Tong, Fu Siew-an and Wang Yi-ting.

Work of the Year

The report showed that, during the past year, the cases treated were:—In-patients—1,214 men, 365 women, 91 children, 278 paying cases. Total 1,948.

Out-patients—Men, 20,550 new cases, 41,391 old cases. Women, 10,300 new cases, 7,582 old cases. Total, 79,823.

It was stated that, throughout the whole year, the work of the hospital had gone on satisfactorily. The additional storey put on the building 1913-1914, has proved an immense boon, but, owing to short-handedness, only three out of its four wards have been in use.

In the women's department, the principal feature of the year's work was the progressive development of nursing amongst the Chinese. A trained native nurse has been added to the staff and is of great assistance.

Some of the cases mentioned in the report seem to indicate that the Chinese is about as difficult to kill as the proverbial cat. For instance:—A man, whose hand had been shattered by a bomb, said his eye was bad and drew attention to a small hard lump under the upper lid. To the doctor's amazement, out came a sharp edged, sharp pointed, half-inch long iron tack. How long it had been lodged there ,or how it got there, the patient declares he has no idea. He even suggests that the explosion may have blown it into the eye a month or so previously.

Another case was that of a child whose fractured leg was so far well that she was out with a plaster splint, to be brought back later so that it might be removed. Friends did not care to bother bringing the child back, but hacked the plaster off and broke the leg again!

Japanese Aviator and Admiral's Son in U.S.

Capt. S. Yamanchi and H. Togo

New York, January 25.—Among the passengers who arrived aboard the s.s. New York on her last trip here were Capt. S. Yamanchi, a Japanese aviator who has been serving in the French aerial corps, and H. Togo, son of the famous Japanese Admiral. Mr. Togo has come to this country to study scientific agriculture, while Capt. Yamanchi is here on furlough for a rest.

In the Courts

Yangtsze Insurance Case

At the hearing of the enemy trading case against the Yangtsze Insurance Association, in the British Police Court, yesterday, the cross-examination of Mr. W. S. Jackson, secretary of the company, was begun by Mr. S. H. McKean, who represents the Crown. After Mr. Jackson finished his testimony, three other witnesses were called. The case was then adjourned until this afternoon.

The hearing is before Mr. G. W. King, magistrate. The cross-examination follows:

Mr. McKean—In your evidence yesterday you stated your reasons why you thought it advisable that German cargo be insured in neutral names?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. McKean—Will you state those reasons over again?

Witness—There were a number of reasons. I thought it would be safer to have all insurance documents free of German names, for the safety of the cargo in the event of trouble happening to the steamer, in the event of the steamer being under suspicion, taken into Japan or one of the British ports where, with the name of Telge and Schroeter appearing, the British Consul or the authorities might detain the cargo not knowing that Telge and Schroeter were trading in China.

Mr. McKean—That is to say you were afraid that this German cargo might be liable to capture?

Witness—No.

Mr. McKean—If it were not liable to capture why would it be taken into Japan or to any British port?

Witness—The steamer might be under suspicion.

Mr. McKean—You thought German cargo from Hankow might be liable to be taken in and subject to capture?

Witness—Subject to detention.

Witness was referred to a letter of August 7, which, he said, referred to goods shipped from Germany and not from Dalny.

Mr. McKean—You say the reason why you suggested that neutral names instead of German should be inserted in policies was that cargo might be shipped from China by Germans and not be liable to capture, but irrespective of that might be liable to be detained at a British port or a port in Japan?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. McKean—And in a letter of August 17 you say that you cannot insure German cargo?

Witness—I did not think I could on the 17th. On August 17 I did not think I was right in insuring German cargo.

Mr. McKean—Because it was liable to capture?

Witness—Because I had reason to think so as a result of a circular from the British Consulate.

Mr. McKean—You say on August 17 you thought you could not insure any cargo, because it was liable to capture?

Witness—Yes, certainly.

Mr. McKean (after referring witness to a subsequent letter)—And on August 20 you changed your opinion?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. McKean—Why?

Witness—Because between August 17 and 20 I had the opinion of Mr. Blunt, the Vice-Consul, that German cargo could be insured to neutral ports, shipped at Hankow.

Mr. McKean—This was a matter of vital importance to you, the question of insuring German cargo?

Witness—Certainly not.

Mr. McKean—The question whether you could or could not insure German cargo was not a matter of concern to you?

Witness—No.

Evidence was afterwards given by Messrs. W. Wakeford Cox, C. M. G. Burnie and A. K. Craddock.

Ma Chih, New Amban To Outer Tibet, Cannot Worship the Koko Nor

He's a Mohammedan and Failure to Perform Sacred Rite Creates Problem

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Lanchowfu, Kansu.—For the first time in the history of China's relations with her dependencies, an ambassador has been appointed to Outer Tibet who cannot perform the sacred rite of worshipping the famous Koko Nor, the Blue Sea. Ma Chih, former Chen Tai of Siningfu, is a Moslem and cannot take part in any ceremony which involves the worship of idols and spirits, but as this annual worship of the holy lake has always been a condition of Tibetan fealty, there is much speculation here as to the attitude which the nomads of northern Tibet will assume towards the new "amban."

It has been customary for centuries to make the worship of the Koko Nor an occasion for a great conclave of the Tibetan and Mongol princes and tribal chiefs, and for a renewal of their pledges of fealty and support to the amban. In his turn the amban has always been expected to join the half savage potentates in their adoration of the cold blue waters to prove his sympathy and community of interest. Everyone who knows Ma Chih as a staunch Mohammedan is certain that he will not worship the spirit infested lake, and everyone who knows the sensitive and suspicious herdsmen of the Tibetan highlands is equally certain that they will resent this slighting of their gods, so all are wondering just what will happen when the meeting takes place.

The scene of the annual ceremony is a cold and desolate slope, eleven thousand feet above sea level where a little temple and a few crumbling mud walls mark the site of the city of Tsa Han Cheng. Now the resort of wolves and eagles, Tsa Han Cheng was once the seat of Chinese power in northern Tibet. In times gone by the amban lived there in daily communication with the nomads of the grass country and up to the last moment of their career the Manchu Imperial Clansmen were led to believe that their representative still lived there, but for fifty years and more these pompous officials have accepted the hospitable shelter of the city of Siningfu, four days journey nearer civilization and have only ventured into the wilds for the yearly ceremony.

Lien Hsing, the last incumbent, was one of the few Manchu officials who held office throughout the revolution and maintained his official prestige through all the political vicissitudes of the past few years. His recent removal, under circumstances which are little understood here but which hold no promise for his future, has left a vacancy for Ma Chih, to whom some appointment was due as a reward for his campaigns against the rebellious border tribesmen.

Under the old regime the amban's post was one of the highest which the emperor had to bestow outside Peking. He ranked above provincial governors and was on an equal plane with the viceroys. Under the Manchus the incumbent was always a Manchu and Ma Chih is the first amban in some centuries who is not a Bannerman.

Classified Advertisements

(Other classified advertisements on Page 12)

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, at moderate rental, a bungalow or a country house, preferably with grounds. Please reply, stating particulars, to Box 369, THE CHINA PRESS.
8923-M-4

WANTED, by responsible people, furnished house for six months or longer. Must have four bedrooms and tennis court. Will also take over motor-car. Apply to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS.
8916--M-4

WANTED, small residential flat, Central. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 346, THE CHINA PRESS.
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WANTED; office assistant, must have knowledge of stenography and be good typist. Apply to Box 364, THE CHINA PRESS.
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WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.
8910

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MRS. RILZNICK, 65, Szechuen Road, Midwife, with 25 years' experience, is open to attend patients. Best references.
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PRIVATE DANCING lessons given by experienced teacher. Terms $2 per lesson. Apply to Box 345, THE CHINA PRESS.
8881-M-5

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays					
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Peking-Mukden Line

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00	78	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	149	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.43
15.12	19.38	221	dep. Techow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7						8
7.30	23.01	266	dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	319	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49		arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59	378	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	421	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.00	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9						10
6.00	9.23	523	dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	9.15	24.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.24		dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.13
18.02	17.07	611	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	662	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	198	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line

8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.3	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.5	10.45	12.28	8.8	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.3

Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai—Down**

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansiang	8.03		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.51		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.09	
SOOCHOW .. { arr	9.40		11.04	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
{ dep	9.50		11.41		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. { arr	10.40		12 56		3.27	7.03		2.09
{ dep	10.50		1.05		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW { arr	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
{ dep	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. { arr	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
{ dep	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG { arr	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
{ dep	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..			..
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. { arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.09	0.46
{ dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. { arr.	9.46			11.24	3.20		6.50	
{ dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW { arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.09	2.53
{ dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH .. { arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
{ dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. { arr.	12.47		9.32	3.42	5.54			5.14
{ dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.56	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) **Woosung to Shanghai—Up**

MILES.	STATIONS.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6 20	7 45	10.05	12.15	7.00	3.30	5.25	7.45
3.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3 39	5.34	7.54
10.19	WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15

MILES.	STATIONS.	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10 45	1.15	2 49	4.10	6.00	8.25
6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8 47
10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8 50	11.15	1 45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.55

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"**

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p m.
Shanghai South .....dep.		8.00	8 55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang..... { arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
{ dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai.....		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... { arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
{ dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah..... { arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
{ dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... { arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
{ dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ..... { arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.18
{ dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah..... { arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
{ dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... { arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
{ dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang..... { arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
{ dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	14	16	18	20	22	24
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Shang Mun .. { arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
{ dep.	8.04	10.3	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... { arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
{ dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13	15	17	19	21	23
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p m	p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... { arr.	9.19				5.33	
{ dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Mun .. { arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
{ dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from

The Concerned

To sell within the Residence,

No. 20, NORTH SOOCHOW ROAD
(Near General Hospital)
ON
TUESDAY, the 7th March,
At 10 a.m.
The whole of the
Household Furniture
AND
Effects
contained therein

Mirror-back Hat Stand, Pictures, Carpets, Chairs, Sideboards, Cellarettes, Drawing Room Furniture, Escritoire, Overmantels, Flower Stands, Sewing Machine, Glass Ware, E.-P. Ware, Solid Brass and Brass-mounted Beds, Sofas, Wardrobes, Dressing Table, Washstands, Curtains, Stair Carpets, Cooking Stove, etc., etc.

also

A Long Line of Useful Sundries.

On View Sunday and Monday, when Catalogues will be ready.

FRESH CHEESE

We guarantee our fresh Cream Cheese to be the purest.

Sold at a Reasonable Price.

Orders welcomed by

'Phoning 4740 8842

Naamlooze Vennootschap
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poora, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.
8883

Naamlooze Vennootschap
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1, Yuenmingyuen Road, on Thursday, 30th March, 1916. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd to 30th March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.
8884

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.
Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers,' Architects,' and Builders' Supplies.

Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

MOTOR?
WEST 1090.?
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

AT HOME

Messrs.
Garner, Quelch & Co.

will be At Home to their friends at

73, SZECHUEN ROAD,

Saturday, March 4th,

from 11.00 a.m. until 1.00 p.m.

The Auto Castle
228, Avenue Joffre
Tel. W412

Prompt attention given to
REPAIRS
which are effected by expert mechanics under European supervision

New and Second-hand
MOTOR-CARS FOR SALE
at Bargain Prices

Every description of the most famous British, French, and other makes of car. Touring-cars, Landaulettes, Limousines, Two-Seaters—2 and 4 Cylinders. 8873

The Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 2, Jinkee Road, on Tuesday, the 14th day of March, 1916, at 4.30 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to the 14th day of March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.
8871

Oscar Landau
The Astor Drapery Stores
9, Broadway

First Shipment
of
Ladies' Beautiful Model Hats
from
Paris and London.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

Shocking!

It's a pleasant shock, however, to find out how much real value you can get from Willard Storage Battery Service. Come in and we'll connect you with it.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & Co.
TEL. 2686

Free inspection of any battery at any time

Nine Bargains !!!

Three carriage horses, three ponies (2 carriage, 1 riding) and three carriages (brougham, victoria and business trap), all in good condition, for sale, owner having bought automobile. Will sell together or separately, at reasonable prices. Inspection can be arranged. Reply to Box 354, THE CHINA PRESS.

8896

Wa Lee & Co., Ltd.
Furniture Manufacturers, Upholsterers, Decorators, And General Importers.

We have special bargains to offer, and give every care and attention to customers' requirements.

The quality and style of our goods are first-class, and we offer the best possible value for prompt Cash.

Outport orders receive prompt attention.

P375, Nanking Road
(Corner of Yunnan Road)
Telephone No. 4470
8733

The Secret of Success in China

IF YOU HAVE BRANDED GOODS TO SELL IS JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING

We write, design, and insert advertisements in the leading newspapers throughout the East. We employ expert translators and the best native artists in Shanghai.

CAN WE HELP YOU?

Our Representative Calls on Request.

CHESTER, COWEN & Co.
1a, Jinkee Road. Tel. 3449.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,
No. 4 Canton Road

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.
2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

To Let at Rokkosan

2,800 ft. above Kobe and 2 hours' distance; 15 minutes' walk from Golf Links, near Post and Telegraph Office, a FURNISHED HOUSE, with 6 rooms, 3 bathrooms, servants' quarters, and separate bath-room for servants. Plan of House, Inventory and Terms may be seen at THE CHINA PRESS Office.

8932

Missing Relative

ANY INFORMATION as to the present whereabouts of *Frans Peeson* (Swedish) will be greatly appreciated by his aunt in California. Address to Box 350, THE CHINA PRESS.

8888-M-5

Wanted—Antimony Ore
H. G. WALKER,
Mining Engineer,
1a Jinkee Road, Shanghai.
Exporter & Importer
of
ORES, METALS, MINERALS
and
Industrial Chemicals.

8918

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants .....
Clerks .....
Typists .....
Overseers .....
Stenographers .....
Watchmen .....
Printer .....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

6872

Swedish-East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that we the undersigned Jacob Spunt and Maurice Simmons have this day acquired the interest of Albert Bernard Rosenfeld, who retires therefrom, in the firm of "Spunt & Rosenfeld" and that the business will be carried on as usual at the same place of business No. 44 Szechuen Road, Shanghai and also at Tientsin, Hankow, and Chekiachoang and elsewhere.

JACOB SPUNT,
MAURICE SIMMONS.

Shanghai, March 1st, 1916.
8911

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I have this day retired from the firm of "Spunt & Rosenfeld" and that all my interest therein has been acquired by the remaining partners, Jacob Spunt and Maurice Simmons.

A. B. ROSENFELD,

Shanghai, March 1st, 1916.
8911

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that we the undersigned, carrying on business under the style or firm of "Spunt & Rosenfeld," have this day admitted into partnership Reuben Spunt of Shanghai, and that our business will in future or until further notice be carried on under the same style of "Spunt & Rosenfeld" at the same business address, No. 44, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

SPUNT & ROSENFELD.

Shanghai, March 1st, 1916.
8911

Bank Order Lost

NOTICE is hereby given that Bank Order No. 1213 for Tls. 1805, due on the 7th day of the 2nd moon (March 10, 1916), issued by the Cheang Sheng Bank (長盛莊), has been lost in a tram-car at 2 p.m. on the 26th of the 1st moon. The public is warned against negotiating the said order, which is now declared null and void by the issuing bank. The matter has been reported to the Mixed Court.

CHEANG YUEN-TAI
祥元泰號
8912

POSIT.ON WANTED

TYPIST: a well-educated Chinese seeks a situation as typist or clerical assistant. Apply to Box 347, THE CHINA PRESS.

8885-M-5

Henry The Tailor
J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

What the Americans call "The Shanghai American Tailor." He learned the art of cutting from an American tailor who has stayed in his store for three years. Recommended by some of the most prominent men both in Shanghai and other parts of China.

6724

Just Received

FERRO-PRUSSIATE Papers
FERRO-GALLIC Papers
TRACING CLOTH & Papers
MOUNTED DRAWING Papers
SECTIONAL Papers
and PROFILE papers

Walter Dunn & Co.
A133, Szechuen Road,
'Phone No. 805.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED work after 5 p.m. by energetic young man, fast typist, experienced in handling correspondence and in office organization. Apply to Box 372, THE CHINA PRESS.

8928

EXPERT steno-typist desires home work; possesses own typewriter. Work strictly private and confidential. Apply to Box 375, THE CHINA PRESS.

8931-M-4

HARD working young man, with seven years' experience in Customs and general office work, seeks position. Apply to Box 366, THE CHINA PRESS.

8920-M-3

A HARD working young man (23), has had 6 years' experience as general office assistant, with references, and could furnish recommendation, seeks position. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS.

8919-M-4

POSITION WANTED by a well-educated Chinese, with experience in import, export, insurance, typewriting, and general office work. Please apply to Box No. 344, THE CHINA PRESS.

8880-M-2

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese gentleman, with experience as store-keeper, godown-keeper or time-keeper. Please apply to Box 302, THE CHINA PRESS.

T.F.

APARTMENTS WANTED

OFFICE ROOMS WANTED, two rooms, facing south, for preference. Apply to Box 374, THE CHINA PRESS.

8929-M-5

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commerical and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

1283

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
ROOMS WITH BOARD
BY DAY OR MONTH.
Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated, facing the Gardens.
"A home from home"
8251 Telephone 3482

TO LET, very large room, also smaller room, with bathrooms attached, facing Race Course. Terms moderate, 45, Bubbling Well Road.

8901-M-5

LARGE Cosy room, Suitable for married Couple, also single room for bachelor. Superior home, 6, Quinsan Gardens.

8874-M-3

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let, at 61, Carter Road, superior furnished bed-sitting-room, facing south, large verandah and bathroom attached. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

8857

TO LET, in private German family, well-furnished room with bathroom attached. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 300, THE CHINA PRESS.

8850-M-3

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, an unfurnished flat, consisting of two large rooms with bathroom attached, also large open verandah, facing south. Separate large kitchen and servants' quarters. Good locality, very cool in summer, and near Hongkew Park. Married couple preferred. Please apply to Box 367, THE CHINA PRESS.

8921-M-9

TO LET, 1st April, 371 Avenue Joffre, four-roomed house, attic, stable, garden. Rent 50 taels. Apply Time Ball Station.

8930-M-4

TO LET. houses containing four rooms. Monthly rental $27. Apply to No. 26, East Yuhang Road.

8882-M-5

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, one second-hand motor-cycle, 5½ h.p. in perfect running order, just overhauled and with a pair of new tyres. Cheap. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

8922-M-4

WANTED, a Corona or other baby typewriter. Must be in perfect order and cheap. Also a collector's gun, for specimens, with ammunition. Particulars to Box 373, THE CHINA PRESS.

8929-M-5

BUSINESS FOR SALE. A well-established business for sale, on account of owner's illness. Suitable for either man or lady. Full particulars will be available on application to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS.

8914

FOR SALE, a dark-blue, boat-shaped perambulator, in excellent condition, cost $75. Owner asks $50. Please apply to Box 330, THE CHINA PRESS.

8851-M-3

FOR SALE, a set of new table knives, consisting of two pairs carvers, one bread knife, one steel, six large knives, two dozen small knives, best quality Sheffield steel blades, Louis pattern, handles guaranteed quadruple-plated. Made by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co., Regent Street, London. Price Tls. 45. May be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 357, THE CHINA PRESS.

8899-M-3

WANTED, second-hand Corona typewriter, to be in working order. Send selling price to Box 376, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE, a collection of postage stamps. For inspection, Sunday, 5th March, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., 5, Kwenming Road.

8924-M-5

WANTED, Chinese compradore. Apply to Box 370, THE CHINA PRESS.

8926-M-5

FOR SALE, Columbia Gramophone, with 2 oak cabinets and 85 records, price 85 dollars: Wellington typewriter No. 2, price 40 dollars: Dinner wagon, price 17 dollars. Blue carpet (15 x 13) price 25 dollars. Apply to Box 371, THE CHINA PRESS.

8927-M-5

LIGHT MONOCAR, perfect running order, for sale. Inspection on application. Apply to Box 353, THE CHINA PRESS.

8896-M-5

FOR SALE, a new single-barrelled, 12-bore, hammerless, ejector gun, made by J. Stephens Arms Co. Price Tls. 25. May be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 358, THE CHINA PRESS.

8899-M-3

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 11